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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-87-212  
Tuesday  
3 November 1987**

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-87-212

### CONTENTS

3 November 1987

#### INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

ASEAN, Japanese Officials To Discuss Proposal /KYODO/ ..... 1

#### Northeast Asia

##### Japan

Takeshita Discusses Defense Measures, Economy .....	2
Views on Foreign Policy .....	2
Comments on Economy .....	2
Amendment To Clarify Trade Laws Finalized .....	3
Ministry Studies Farm Import Decontrols .....	3
Farm Import Curbs Ruled GATT Violations .....	4
Central Bank To Emphasize Price Stability .....	4
Official Assesses Economic Recovery .....	5
Bonds Open Higher .....	5
MITI Welcomes U.S. Lifting of Chip Sanctions .....	5
Banker on Credibility of U.S. Policy .....	5
Komeito Announces Policy 'To Topple' LDP .....	6
Nakasone Congratulates New PRC Leadership .....	6
Support for Sihanouk-Hun Sen Talks Pledged .....	6
Kuranari Pledges Ties With South Pacific .....	7

##### Mongolia

Zhekov Heads Visiting Bulgarian Delegation .....	7
CEMA Session Discusses Container Transportation .....	7

#### North Korea

Paper Views 'Imperialist' Cultural Offensive .....	7
Daily Urges U.S. To Stop Patronizing South .....	8
Commentator Views Armacost Visit to South .....	9
Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk Visits Pyongyang .....	10
Arrives 31 October .....	10
Meets With Kim Il-song .....	10
Gives Gift to Kim Il-song .....	10
Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet .....	10
Kim Il-song Gives Speech .....	11
Sihanouk Gives Speech .....	12
Kim, Sihanouk Attend Theater .....	12
Kim Il-song Visits Guest House .....	13
Kim Il-song Receives Malian Delegation .....	13
O Chin-u Meets With Chinese Ambassador .....	13
Pak Song-chol Leads Delegation to USSR .....	13
Seminar Marks October Revolution Anniversary .....	13
Daily Denounces South's Anticommunist Line /NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov/ .....	14
Paper Comments on Military Exercise in South .....	15
58th Anniversary of Kwangju Incident Marked .....	15
CPRF Denounces Youth Volunteer Group .....	15
Daily on Party Defending Rural Theses .....	16
Meeting Urges Single Opposition Candidate /VNS/ .....	17
VNS Supports Rallies for Neutral Cabinet .....	17

### South Korea

Kidnapped Diplomat Arrives at Kimpo Airport .....	18
Reason for Release 'Mystery' / <i>THE KOREA HERALD</i> 3 Nov] .....	18
To Chae-sung Interview / <i>THE KOREA TIMES</i> 3 Nov] .....	19
Egypt To Establish Consulate General .....	20
Pusan Clash Mars Kim Tae-chung Tour / <i>THE KOREA TIMES</i> 3 Nov] .....	20
7 Arrested After Disturbance / <i>THE KOREA TIMES</i> 3 Nov] .....	21
Clash Causes New Worries / <i>THE KOREA TIMES</i> 3 Nov] .....	21
RDP To Hold National Convention 9 November / <i>THE KOREA TIMES</i> 3 Nov] .....	22
Kim Tae-chung Meets Reporters 30 October / <i>CHOSON ILBO</i> 31 Oct] .....	23
'Gist' of NDRP Founding Declaration / <i>TONG-A ILBO</i> 30 Oct] .....	24
Party Platform, Basic Policy / <i>TONG-A ILBO</i> 30 Oct] .....	25
Kim Chong-pil Readies Party / <i>THE KOREA TIMES</i> 3 Nov] .....	26
Chon Outlines Future of Saemaul Movement .....	26
Poll of Assemblymen on Political Prospects / <i>KYONGHYANG SINMUN</i> 24 Oct] .....	26

### SOUTHEAST ASIA

#### Burma

President U San Yu Returns From European Tour .....	32
Pays Visit to FRG /cross-reference] .....	32
Returns to Rangoon .....	32

#### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

##### Malaysia

Further Reports on Ordered Detentions .....	32
Minister Disavows Racism .....	32
Paper Notes 'Tangible Relief' / <i>NEW SUNDAY TIMES</i> 1 Nov] .....	32
New Copyright Law Effective 1 December / <i>AFP</i> ] .....	33
BRIEFS .....	33
Hong Kong Trawlers Detained .....	33
Vietnamese Illegal Immigrants .....	33

##### Cambodia

Thai Overflights for Week Ending 24 October .....	34
Deputy Minister Receives Soviet Delegation .....	34
Ney Pena, Others Plant Trees Near USSR Embassy .....	34
Deputy Minister Receives Bulgarian Attaché .....	34
Cuban Foreign Minister Reaffirms Support .....	35
34 'Misled' Persons Return at End of October .....	35
Li Xiannian's Support for CGDK Cited / <i>VODK</i> ] .....	35
BRIEFS .....	36
Phnom Penh Party Delegation .....	36

##### Indonesia

Suharto Supports Defense for ASEAN Nations .....	36
Mokhtar Welcomes Scheduled U.S.-USSR Summit .....	36
Minister on Vo Van Kiet Visit, Aid to SRV .....	36
Democratic Party Seeks To Halt Graft / <i>THE JAKARTA POST</i> 27 Oct] .....	36
BRIEFS .....	37
State Minister Dies .....	37

**Laos**

Bridge Construction Projects Reviewed .....	37
Phoumi Vongvichit Receives GDR Delegation .....	38
Leaders Greet Algerian Anniversary .....	38
Paper Calls for Consolidation of Armed Forces .....	38
Saman Vi-gnaket Attends Photo Exhibition .....	39
<b>BRIEFS</b> .....	39
Court Delegation Returns .....	39
Medal for MPR Troupe .....	39

**Philippines**

Aquino Comments on Recent Urban Killings <i>[KYODO]</i> .....	40
Communists Threaten To Kill U.S. Citizens <i>[AFP]</i> .....	40
Dynamite Sticks Found in Convention Center <i>[AFP]</i> .....	41
Aquino Scheduled To Speak .....	41
Official Confident of Democracy .....	42
Manglapus Gives Assurance on ASEAN Summit .....	42
To Visit ASEAN Member States <i>[AFP]</i> .....	42
Begins Three-Nation Tour <i>[AFP]</i> .....	42
Aquino Gives 'Full Support' to Campus Raid .....	42
Group Wants Detainees Released .....	43
Police Release 38 Suspects <i>[AFP]</i> .....	43
Aquino 'Confident' of Military Support <i>[AFP]</i> .....	44
Cadets Apologize for Supporting Rebels .....	44
President Orders Probe of Gambling Anomaly .....	44
Jaime Ferrer's Brother Nominated for Cabinet <i>[AFP]</i> .....	44
Spokesman Urges Responsible Reporting <i>[AFP]</i> .....	44

**Thailand**

Commerce Minister Meets U.S. Trade Official .....	45
Minister Leaves for Visit to Hungary, Turkey .....	45
Air Force Scraps Plan To Procure Lear Jets <i>[THE NATION 3 Nov]</i> .....	45
Committee Continues To Assess Copyright Law <i>[THE NATION 3 Nov]</i> .....	45

**Vietnam**

Leaders Participate in Moscow Celebration <i>[cross-reference]</i> .....	46
Nguyen Thanh Binh on October Revolution .....	46
Labor Cooperation With Soviet Union Reviewed .....	47
VFF President Receives Visiting Japanese .....	48
Nguyen Canh Dinh Leads Delegation to Iraq .....	48
VNA Says Thailand Violated PRK's Airspace .....	49
Delegate Speaks on Women's Rights at UN .....	49
Elections of New CPC Leadership Reported .....	49
Gorbachev Works Published in Vietnamese .....	50
PRK Buddhist Leader Endorses Peace Policy .....	50
Nguyen Thi Dinh Meets With Buddhist Nuns .....	50
<b>BRIEFS</b> .....	51
Hanoi Tourism Development .....	51

**AUSTRALASIA**

**Australia**

Soviets Interested in Replenishment Facility .....	52
Hayden Comments on Nuclear Test at Mururoa .....	52
Defense Minister on South Pacific Situation .....	52
Unions Lift Fiji Shipping Ban After Request .....	53

**Fiji**

Problems in Trade Since Coup Noted ..... **53**

**Vanuatu**

Three More French Diplomats Asked to Leave ..... **54**

**ASEAN, Japanese Officials To Discuss Proposal**  
*OW311047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT*  
*30 Oct 87*

[Text] Singapore, Oct. 30 KYODO—Officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will meet their Japanese counterparts in Kuala Lumpur on November 12 and 13 to discuss in detail Japan's proposed ASEAN fund.

The proposed fund will be used to assist in ASEAN economic development and cooperation.

Sources said ASEAN economic ministers agreed to implement the liberalized preferential trading arrangement (PTA) from January 1 next year for a five-year period.

Existing PTA items will also be assessed 50 percent less than the normal import duties.

ASEAN ministers also agreed on a 13.2 million U.S. dollar budget to promote the ASEAN tourism industry for a five-year period, the source said.

They also said ASEAN ministers agreed to urge ASEAN private sectors to set up a broker telegraph system to facilitate the exchange of information between shipowners and shippers on the availability to shipping space and cargo.

ASEAN ministers who will meet Friday with Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative, said the ASEAN-U.S. initiatives (AUI) should aim to achieve a more predictable access to the U.S. market for ASEAN products.

They said the AUI should also promote a greater flow of U.S. investment and transfer of technology to ASEAN as well as providing an additional consultative mechanism for ASEAN to resolve economic issues with the U.S.

**Japan**

**Takeshita Discusses Defense Measures, Economy**

**Views on Foreign Policy**

*OW021031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT  
2 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Noboru Takeshita, who will become Japan's prime minister Friday, dismissed widespread speculation Monday that he will unquestioningly follow his predecessor's foreign policy, saying "I must form foreign policies for myself."

Takeshita made the statement in an interview with Kyodo News Service two days after he was named president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) succeeding Yasuhiro Nakasone.

"Although I will seek his (Nakasone's) advice, I must form foreign policies for myself and take responsibility for the outcome", said Takeshita, who will replace Nakasone as prime minister after winning Diet approval November 6.

"If he (Nakasone) asks me to do something which I cannot understand, that, of course, will not constitute acceptable advice," he said.

Takeshita, 63, is regarded as an expert on domestic issues but as a relative lightweight in foreign affairs and some political analysts have said he may be influenced greatly by Nakasone in this field.

He said he is resolved to adopt effective politics based on consensus.

Takeshita also said in the half-hour interview, "I will bear in mind that (diplomatic) policies should be implemented simultaneously with the effort to seek understanding from the public domestically."

He pointed to the way he sought understanding from the public two years ago in deciding to open the Japanese financial and capital market to foreign firms as finance minister under the Nakasone administration.

Regarding skyrocketing land prices, he said he would implement measures as soon as possible within the framework of restrictions imposed by present laws.

With regard to the top priorities of his administration, he said the issue of tax reforms "should be solved based on the all-party Diet agreement reached in 1979, which stressed the need to correct the disparity between direct and indirect taxes in a way to improve the nation's welfare."

Takeshita hinted that Diet moves to introduce a new indirect tax will begin early next year.

He refused to discuss his cabinet lineup, saying the late Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, his mentor, often said such matters should be kept secret until the very last moment.

On defense issues, Takeshita stressed the need for the government to comply with the so-called mid-term defense buildup plan which called for a budget allocation of 18.4 trillion yen in a five-year period starting from 1986.

Asked about the advisability of the two-year term which the LDP designates for a party head, he said, "I was elected president of the LDP on the premise I serve in the job for two years. I am not in a position to comment on it."

"The only thing I keep in mind is that I will do my best during the (first) two years in office."

Under party rules, the LDP president is allowed to fill the post for two consecutive terms of two years each.

**Comments on Economy**

*OW021059 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT  
2 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Noboru Takeshita, who will become Japan's prime minister Friday, predicted Monday stability will return to the Tokyo stock market and foreign exchange markets here and elsewhere.

Takeshita, who was appointed president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party on Saturday, asserted that a temporary gyration in the stock market has subsided and another crash in prices is unlikely.

He said in an interview with Kyodo News Service, however, that Japan should keep a close eye on interest rate movements to avert an economic crisis.

Takeshita will formally be elected prime minister by the Diet (Parliament) on Friday, succeeding Yasuhiro Nakasone who has been premier for the past five years.

He has vowed to form an "action-oriented" cabinet to settle various outstanding domestic and external issues such as tax reform, skyrocketing land prices in big cities and trade friction with the United States and other countries.

An historic crash in stock prices on Wall Street and Tokyo and wild foreign exchange rate fluctuations greeted Takeshita's nomination as ruling party leader last week.

Asked if the ominous phenomena could be a repeat of the big crash which signaled the Great Depression before World War II, Takeshita, 63, insisted that the fundamentals today are different from the pre-war crises.

He also cited the huge size of the present economies of Japan and other major nations as a factor which should reassure investors and the public.

But we have to be careful about interest rates, Takeshita said, adding Japan, the United States and other major industrialized countries should coordinate their policies to maintain exchange rate stability within the framework of last February's Louvre accord.

It is important for the United States to cut its budget deficit, the new Japanese leader emphasized.

Takeshita, who will visit the United States and possibly Canada in January, said in the interview economic matters will get high priority in his new government's dealings with the U.S.

He said he may employ a yen-dollar formula in opening up the Japanese market, referring to the nation's financial and capital market liberalization pact with the U.S. in May 1984.

Takeshita has said that as finance minister he got confidence and experience from the negotiations with then Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and other U.S. officials.

In the interview with *Kyodo*, he appeared confident and relaxed, and said that both Japan and the U.S. have benefitted from the yen-dollar agreement but that he is aware of criticism that the pact is partly responsible for rising land and floor space prices in the metropolitan area.

It looks as if there are two countries in the Japanese archipelago, a smiling Takeshita said of widening gaps in land prices between remote regions like his native Shimane Prefecture and Tokyo and other big cities.

**Amendment To Clarify Trade Laws Finalized**  
*OW021325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT*  
*2 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—The government Monday finalized several amendments to existing trade legislation designed to clarify the names of countries to which sensitive exports are forbidden under the rules of COCOM, [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] officials said.

The officials said the amendments to the export trade control order, which will be formally ratified at a cabinet meeting on Wednesday, name 13 Communist countries, including the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba, to which exports of a technologically sensitive nature are prohibited by COCOM.

The government, anxious not to jeopardize Sino-Japanese relations, did not include China among the 13 communist countries named in the amendment.

Existing legislation specifies neither the number or names of countries to which such exports are forbidden.

The amendment also explicitly describes the types of technology which, if exported without government approval, will constitute violation of COCOM rules, the officials said.

The officials said the amendment also forbids the export to Iran and Iraq of chemicals which may be used in the manufacture of chemical weapons and prohibits exports of four-wheel drive vehicles and computers to South Africa.

Violators of the legislation will be liable for a period of five years imprisonment, the officials said.

**Ministry Studies Farm Import Decontrols**  
*OW010815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0720 GMT*  
*1 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry is studying the imposition of import surcharges and other measures to cope with Japan's projected gradual liberalization of import controls on 12 farm products, ministry sources said Sunday.

The sources were commenting on an arbitration proposal by a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) conveyed informally to the Japanese Government Friday, which reportedly calls on Japan to lift its residual import restrictions on most of the 12 farm products in alleged violation of the GATT rules.

The case was brought in by the United States for arbitration by a multilateral GATT panel, set up last October, which decided on the proposal after three meetings between last May and October.

Ministry officials have declined to comment on the details of the proposal but their consensus is that Japan will have to liberalize imports of many of the restricted items on a gradual basis within the next several years, the sources said.

Those items are likely to include non-citrus fruit juices, tomato processed goods, fruit puree pastes and processed cheese, they said.

They said Japanese farmers and related processors are less resistant to the import liberalization of these items.

But the sources said liberalized imports of processed beef goods, dairy products, starch and sundry beans will deal a severe blow to Japanese livestock farmers and in areas which are heavily dependent on such items.

Accordingly, the ministry is expected to impose import surcharges on these products and the money thus collected may be used to help rescue the affected farmers and others, they said.

Special care will be taken to deal with the liberalization issue for processed beef goods, which will inevitably affect the current import quota system for beef and finally the most sensitive problem of rice import liberalization, they said.

The GATT is expected to adopt a recommendation urging Japan to liberalize its farm imports after discussing the arbitration proposal at its general assembly, opening in Geneva from November 30.

Therefore, Japan will seek a bilateral solution to the issue with the U.S. by the time the GATT assembly opens, the sources said, although the U.S. may not agree to the Japanese proposal since it is seeking the complete liberalization of Japanese farm imports, they said.

**Farm Import Curbs Ruled GATT Violations**  
*OW021331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT*  
*2 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO-A multinational panel has ruled Japan's import curbs on 10 farm products violate the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The panel, set up at the request of the United States, has also ruled Japan's import restrictions on two other items—leguminous beans, and peanuts—cannot necessarily be considered a violation of the GATT. But it asked Japan to increase imports of the items, government officials said Monday.

The panel has informally notified Japan of its ruling.

Hiroshi Ishikawa, agriculture, forestry and fisheries vice minister, said Japan will convey a supplementary opinion on the ruling to the panel.

But it is considered difficult here to overturn the ruling. Indications point to the Geneva-based GATT informing all its members of the panel's ruling in the middle of this month, the officials said.

The U.S. has demanded the total abolition of Japanese so-called residual import restrictions on the 12 agricultural products.

The 10 items covered by the panel's GATT-violation ruling include evaporated milk, processed cheese, prepared beef and pork products, fruit puree-paste, canned pineapples, non-citrus juice, such as tomato juice, tomato ketchup, tomato sauce and grape sugar.

One of the reasons cited by the panel for its ruling is that Japan has no clear-cut reasons for continuing import curbs.

Moreover, the panel noted that the state of the government's limitation on production is not clear, the officials said.

On the two expected items, the panel took note of the governments production control, low degree of processing, and fairly high levels of imports.

**Central Bank To Emphasize Price Stability**  
*OW270431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT*  
*27 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO—The governor of the Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita, said Tuesday he welcomes the strong determination shown by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to reduce the U.S. fiscal deficits in a way to help stabilize turmoil in Wall Street stock prices.

Sumita also said the major advanced nations have reconfirmed the Louvre accord to coordinate economic policies and the accord is unshakable.

Sumita said there is a brighter outlook for economies of Japan, the U.S. and other major nations and there has been an improvement in external imbalances.

Sumita made the remarks in relation to unstable stock prices at the outset of the three-day meeting of the central bank's regional branch managers.

Sumita said the remarks in relation to unstable stock prices at the outset of the three-day meeting of the central bank's regional branch managers.

Sumita said he strongly hopes the stock markets will regain stability soon.

He said stock market participants had excessive fears about the swelling fiscal and trade deficits of the U.S. and policy coordination of the major nations, leading to worldwide sharp falls in stock prices.

Sumita said the bank will continue to take a prudent stance, putting more emphasis on stabilizing prices, but will carefully watch exchange rate movements.

The stabilizing of prices is indispensable for achieving Japan's medium and long-term goals of securing steady expansion of domestic demand and restructuring the economy to correct external imbalances through maintaining stable growth, he said.

In managing short-term money markets, the central bank will try to take a "modest" management approach matching its basic stance, Sumita said.

Sumita said the growth in money supply has been at high levels and may grow at an 11 percent level in the October-December period.

He also said the central bank fears that soaring prices of construction materials and chemical goods may push up other prices.

**Official Asseses Economic Recovery**  
*OW270223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0114 GMT*  
*27 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO—Japan's economy is continuing to maintain a sound recovery based on sustained growth in domestic demand. Economic Planning Agency (EPA) Director General Tetsuo Kondo told a cabinet meeting Tuesday.

Officials said Kondo, submitting the EPA's monthly economic report, pointed out sustained growth in personal consumption and a noticeable increase in capital investment and both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors.

Kondo said overall production by the mining and manufacturing industries in August dropped by 1.1 percent from the previous month but stood 5.0 percent higher than in August last year.

While Kondo did not speculate as to the effects of recent stock market plunges on the national economy, an official from the EPA's research bureau said personal consumption is unlikely to suffer significantly because equities occupy a relatively small proportion of the average individual's financial assets.

Kondo said public works contracts concluded during September leapt 16.2 percent from the same month last year due to implementation of the package of economic countermeasures finalized by the government in May.

During July and September, exports declined by 4.0 percent in volume from the previous year, but rose 1.9 percent from the April-June quarter, he said.

During the three months to September, imports increased by 3.9 percent in volume from the previous quarter, the EPA director said.

Kondo said Japan's current account surplus is gradually shrinking, but continues to remain large in absolute terms.

**Bonds Open Higher**  
*OW260126 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT*  
*26 Oct 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 26 KYODO—Japanese Government bond prices opened higher in Tokyo Monday on buying following the weekend's firm trends.

In future trading, the December contract opened higher at 102.20 yen, up 0.40 yen, with a yield of 5.655 percent, down 0.062 points from last Friday.

The bellwether No.89 issue in the spot market opened at 98.75 yen, up 0.41 yen, yielding 5.31 percent, down 0.07 points.

Nervous trading was predicted for the rest of the day in view of movements in stocks and foreign exchange markets, brokers said.

**MITI Welcomes U.S. Lifting of Chip Sanctions**  
*OW030829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT*  
*3 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 3 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) welcomed a report that the U.S. Government is moving toward a partial lifting of the trade sanctions it imposed in April in retaliation for Japan's alleged violation of a bilateral semiconductor agreement, MITI officials said Tuesday.

A MITI official said, it (partial lifting) is natural since Japanese makers are not dumping their chips in third countries.

The official, who asked not to be named, said the ministry will continue its efforts to bring about a complete end to the sanctions.

Bruce Smart, U.S. commerce undersecretary for international trade, said Monday Japan has stopped dumping its chips on world markets, an indication that partial easing of the sanctions is likely.

But he also said Japan will have to do more to give U.S. semiconductor makers greater access to Japanese markets.

Another official at the Japanese trade ministry said, however, that the question of market access will not be solved easily since wide differences remain between Japan and the U.S., and that a total lifting (of the sanctions) cannot be expected soon.

**Banker on Credibility of U.S. Policy**  
*OW031041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT*  
*3 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 3 KYODO—A senior official at a major Japanese commercial bank said Tuesday that a growing distrust of the U.S. Government's stance toward addressing its trade and federal deficits has triggered the dollar's recent plunge.

"The U.S. is now the world's largest indebted nation and the dollar's depreciation is inevitable like the currencies of indebted developing nations, said Toshiaki Kakinoto, manager of the Research Department of Sumitomo Bank, LTD. in an interview with *Kyodo News Service*.

But the U.S. Government and monetary authorities don't seem to be fully cognizant of the seriousness of the situation, he said.

A small reduction in the U.S. trade deficit would not wipe out the market distrust of the U.S. policy, he said.

The U.S. dollar plunged to new postwar lows of the 136 yen level in London and New York overnight, while the Tokyo market was closed Tuesday for a national holiday.

Asked about the effectiveness of international cooperation by major industrial nations to support the dollar, Kakimoto said it is necessary for major nations to continue joint market intervention and for Japan and West Germany to guide interest rates lower.

But, he said, these are nothing but stoppage measures and their effect would not last long.

To prevent the dollar's further decline, the U.S. will have no choice but to slash its fiscal deficit drastically, he said. The U.S. will be forced to carry out a sizable tax increase (to cut fiscal deficit), risking a drop in personal consumption and entailing an economic recession, he said.

Instead, the banker said, Japan and West Germany will have to play a greater role in stimulating the global economy. Japan, in particular, should expand domestic demand and increase imports through a further increase in fiscal spending, he said.

**Komeito Announces Policy 'To Topple' LDP**  
*OW010839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT*  
*1 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—Komeito, Japan's second largest opposition party, announced an action policy for 1988 Sunday and said it is poised to put up a unified opposition candidate for prime ministership in a bid to topple the government of the Liberal Democratic Party.

The policy said opposition parties cannot expect to immediately seize power by such actions but it will smooth the way for creating a political tide toward two major political forces in Japan.

The action policy is subject to approval at a regular party convention scheduled for next month, party officials said.

It said under the five-year-long government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan has become a military power at the expense of its people's standard of living.

Its economic and fiscal management has completely failed and has had a large impact on the people's livelihood such as skyrocketing land prices and therefore, its responsibility is grave, it said.

Nakasone will step down November 6 after five years in office and will be succeeded by Noboru Takeshita, who was elected president of the ruling party at a convention Saturday.

Komeito's action policy said since Takeshita has pledged to inherit Nakasone's style of politics, no fresh political stream will emerge under his leadership.

If the Takeshita administration should introduce a large-scale indirect tax scheme which was aborted under the Nakasone cabinet early this year, Komeito will fight the conservative party to the bitter end, it said. We do not mind a Diet resolution nor a general election.

Komeito called on other opposition parties to make a unified opposition list of candidates to run for a House of Councillors election in 1989 under the proportional representation system.

It also called for the creation of a shadow cabinet among the opposition camp as a first step toward ending nearly 40 years of conservative rule.

**Nakasone Congratulates New PRC Leadership**  
*OW021407 Tokyo KYODO in English 1344 GMT*  
*2 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday that the new and younger leadership in the Chinese Communist Party will be a stepping stone for the further modernization and opening of its country.

Nakasone congratulated the new Chinese leadership lineup, which he termed a foundation for fresh development of the communist country.

He said Japan will remain unchanged in its cooperative policy toward China.

Foreign Ministry officials also said there will be no fundamental change in Sino-Japanese relations. The officials still anticipated a strict Chinese attitude over the controversial Kokaryo dormitory issue, although reformists dominate the new leadership. The Japanese High Court has approved Taiwanese not Chinese ownership of the student dormitory in Kyoto, western Japan.

But the officials believe the younger Chinese leaders may expedite talks with Japan in a more businesslike manner.

**Support for Sihanouk-Hun Sen Talks Pledged**  
*OW021151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT*  
*2 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Japan and Indonesia agreed Monday that they will support growing moves for talks on Kampuchea between Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the government of Democratic Kampuchea, who is temporarily resting from his duties without resigning his position, and Hun Sen, prime minister of the Vietnam-backed government of Heng Samrin, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The agreement was reached between Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who briefly stopped over in Tokyo en route to the United States.

Moves are growing now for the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks to be held, possibly in Paris, by the end of this year.

Kuriyama hailed a peace mission being made by Mokhtar to help solve the Kampuchean issue and said Japan will support so-called unofficial "cocktail party" talks between parties concerned with the issue.

Both leaders shared the view that the Heng Samrin government is stepping closer to break the stalemate over the Kampuchean conflict, but there are still differences in the peace plans of the Heng Samrin government and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the official said.

**Kuranari Pledges Ties With South Pacific**  
*OW020621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0435 GMT  
2 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari pledged Japan's continuous cooperation to South Pacific nations Monday, although it abstained recently from voting for a United Nations resolution calling for the independence of the French-held New Caledonia, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Kuranari made the pledge when he met over breakfast with Australia's ambassador to Tokyo Geoffrey Miller, New Zealand's Richard F. Nottage, and Joseph Kaal Nombri from Papua New Guinea.

Kuranari said "Japan knows there are dissapointments about this country's abstaining vote (in the U.N.) on the resolution among South Pacific nations," but he stressed the importance of cooperative relations of the South Pacific nations with their outer regions.

Kuranari said the U.N. resolution on New Caledonia, proposed by Pacific countries, went further toward supporting the independance of the region, compared with the previous resolution which only termed New Caledonia a nonautonomous region.

He said, however, Japan will urge that France promote dialogue with those favoring independence in New Caledonia and respect the multi-racial society of that area.

Kuranari explained Japan's unchanged policy toward the South Pacific and pledged to expand its cooperation in economic and other fields with the South Pacific region.

The three ambassadors thanked Japan for its strong concern over the region and expressed hope for continuous consultations on the issue, the official said.

**Mongolia**

**Zhekov Heads Visiting Bulgarian Delegation**  
*OW290246 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1440 GMT 27 Oct 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Oct (MONTSAME)—In accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the MPRP and the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), a delegation headed by B. Zhekov, chief of a BCP Central Committee sector, arrived here today for an exchange of experience in party work.

**CEMA Session Discusses Container Transportation**  
*OW280400 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1441 GMT 27 Oct 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Oct (MONTSAME)—The Council for Joint Exploitation of Containers of the CEMA countries held its 34th session here.

Participating in the session were representatives of the GDR, USSR, MPR (the People's Republic of Hungary), the Hungarian People's Republic, the (?Socialist Republic of Romania), as well as (?representatives) of the Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Transportation.

Among the topics discussed was the question of (?coordinatation) of programs for the development of container transportation in CEMA member countries up to the year 2000.

**North Korea**

**Paper Views 'Imperialist' Cultural Offensive**  
*SK031018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sin-mun* today says that imperialist ideological and cultural offensive against the socialist forces and other anti-imperialist, independent forces is becoming more vicious and cunning.

In a signed article the paper says:

Standing in the van of imperialist reactionary ideological and cultural offensive at present is U.S. imperialism, the boss of modern imperialism and chieftain of aggression and war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"Through cultural penetration the imperialists, led by U.S. imperialism, act cunningly to destroy the national culture of other countries, dull the people's revolutionary spirit and their consciousness about national independence and demoralize and corrupt them."

The ideological and cultural offensive against socialist countries and independent forces of the world is part of U.S. imperialism's world strategy and major content of its aggressive foreign policy.

Through its reactionary ideological and cultural offensive, U.S. imperialism is spreading anti-communist, anti-socialist ideological virus among people and imbuing them with worship and flunkeyism towards America, the idea of fearing and submitting to it, and the idea of dependence on it to paralyse their consciousness about national independence and revolution and disintegrate them from within. To achieve this sinister purpose U.S. imperialism is intensifying its offensive in three ways.

U.S. imperialism is trying to conceal its aggressive nature, first of all, by advertising that the United States has been economically and militarily "strong" and "developed" and that it is a "peace champion" and "helper."

By so doing U.S. imperialism attempts also to lull the anti-U.S. sentiments daily growing among the world people and foster dependence on and illusion about the United States.

Then, U.S. imperialism is slandering socialism, alleging that socialism is "infringing upon human rights" and trampling down "freedom" and "democracy" and that socialist economy is at a "standstill" and "stagnancy", lack of "vigor".

Through this malicious slander U.S. imperialism is trying to distort the essence and superiority of socialism and communism, obliterate its attraction and vitality, implant doubts about and mistrust in the cause of socialism and communism in the minds of people and make them harbour hostility towards the socialist system.

U.S. imperialism is also spreading reactionary "Yankee culture" and corrupt American way of life.

The forms and methods of ideological and cultural penetration by U.S. imperialism are multifarious. It is infiltrating films, music, dances and other decadent literature and art and many publications under the spurious cloak of "cultural exchange". It has also set up "information centres", "cultural centres", radio services and other propaganda machines to spread reactionary ideas and culture. At the same time, U.S. imperialism is dispatching action teams under the mask of teachers, doctors, men of culture, technicians and scientists as disseminators of reactionary ideas and culture under the name of "personnel exchange" and "development". It is using even members of its diplomatic missions abroad and correspondents to blow the wind of "liberalization" and commit subversive activities in the countries of their residence.

As a result of the ideological and cultural penetration by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, our national culture is wantonly trampled upon and degenerate "Yankee culture" and Japanese fashions and way of life predominate in South Korea.

To thoroughly check the reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration by imperialism is an essential demand for the progressive peoples desirous of sovereignty, independence and socialism to develop their national culture on a sound basis, defend the independence and sovereignty of their countries with firmness and carry on revolution and construction with success.

**Daily Urges U.S. To Stop Patronizing South**  
*SK030457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT*  
*3 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sin-mun* today refutes the advertisement of the U.S. imperialists that South Korea is following a road of democracy, true to "commitments to democratisation" of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists recently sent to South Korea the undersecretary of state for political affairs, the undersecretary of the army, and so forth to praise the "process of democratisation" and affirm powerful "support" to "security," the author of the commentary says:

The U.S. propaganda about "democratic development" in South Korea is a sheer political humbug.

With the "presidential elections" at hand, South Korea is being swept by a more violent wave of fascism against democracy.

The United States pretends to be interested in the democratisation in South Korea. But, in actuality, it is dreaming of the extension of dictatorship.

The commentary continues:

Alien to democracy are all the offsprings of scenarios of Washington acted by "Chongwadae" at each phase of acute confrontation between democracy and fascism in South Korea, including the dictator's "commitments to democratisation" which is said to have seen the light by grace of "important role" of the United States. The "ruling-opposition compromise" strategy at the time when the movement of the democratic forces for constitutional amendment allowing direct "presidential" elections was rising to a new tide after the Philippines, the emergence of the reactionary "proposal for constitutional revision oriented towards a parliamentary cabinet" and the split of the opposition party, the "crucial decision" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan tabooing the debate on constitutional revision and the nomination of the "presidential candidate" on the "Democratic Justice

Party" ticket were all, in the final analysis, products of the heinous intrigues of the U.S. imperialists to guarantee the extension of the power of the "DJP" gang.

It is to maintain the colonial military fascist dictatorship capable of defending their interests in South Korea that the U.S. imperialists have been on the run day and night, making quite a noise, with the signboard of "democracy."

However hard the U.S. imperialist may try to conceal their true color with the veil of "democracy" before the South Korean people and the world, they cannot cover up their ulterior intention to extend dictatorship.

If the U.S. imperialists want to save face, if only a little, they should withdraw their hand of domination and interference before it is too late and stop trying to fool the South Korean people, no more patronize the dictators, but get out of South Korea.

**Commentator Views Armacost Visit to South**  
*SK031155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*1150 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "An Act That Encourages the Puppets' Maneuvers To Prolong the Dictatorship"]

[Text] According to a report, Armacost, the U.S. assistant secretary of State for Political Affairs, during a news conference prior to his departure from South Korea, babbled that while meeting the puppets in Seoul he reaffirmed so-called strong U.S. support for the security of South Korea and the present program of democratization there.

This is tantamount to reaffirming U.S. support for the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring and, accordingly, is a clear revelation of the U.S. intention not only to dampen the spirit of the people's struggle for independence and democratization of the South Korean society through the puppets, but also to maintain and prolong the colonial, military fascist rule.

The U.S. imperialists, under the signboard of peaceful transfer of government, are attempting to prolong the military dictatorial rule in South Korea and, thus, to continue their colonial rule over South Korea under the guise of democracy.

However, youths, students, and people of all strata in South Korea are more vigorously waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy. In particular, with the approach of the day for electing the puppet president, the South Korean people's voices calling for the disbanding of the present fascist cabinet and the formation of a neutral cabinet are now rising throughout South Korea.

Such a struggle by the South Korean people has not only driven the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring into a predicament, but has also dealt serious blows to the U.S. imperialists who are supporting and encouraging the puppets so that the DJP can win in the upcoming presidential elections.

Flustered by this, the U.S. imperialists sent Armacost to the spot to patch up the serious and unfavorable situation. As soon as he snuck into South Korea, Armacost met with the stooges, including Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, and had conspiratorial meetings with them. In these conspiratorial meetings, Armacost gave a directive encouraging the stooges to brutally suppress the South Korean people under the guise of democracy. This can be proven by the fact alone that Armacost clamored about the U.S. stand on the present course of democratization in South Korea while staying in Seoul.

What has precisely been further accelerated in South Korea since the announcement of the so-called declaration of democratization are moves for fascistization, not moves for democratization. What has precisely been further intensified in South Korea since then are maneuvers to prolong the dictatorship.

Although the puppets clamored about releasing detainees, those who have been arrested and detained are more than those who have been released. Although they advertised the freedom of the press, the South Korean press is still under the strict control of the puppets.

In particular, the puppets have brutally suppressed the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people to establish a neutral pannational cabinet. On 29 October, when Armacost snuck into South Korea, the puppets arrested and detained 12 students from Korean University in Seoul in connection with a rally on the school campus to call for a guarantee of fair elections. The puppets are also now kicking up wholesale suppression and arrests throughout South Korea in a bid to block the ongoing 10 million signature collecting campaign for establishing a neutral pannational cabinet.

For the U.S. imperialists to depict the fascist hangmen's repressive atrocities of firing tear gas bombs at demonstrators and arresting and detaining people who call for establishing a neutral cabinet as an act of democratizing South Korean society constitutes an act of further encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring to perpetrate fascist suppression and is a vicious challenge to the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists have never been interested in the democratization of South Korean society. What they are interested in are only the fascist suppression and maneuvers to prolong the military dictatorship. This is why the U.S. imperialists called to the United States traitor No Tae-u, who has been condemned and rejected by the South Korean people, a military gangster and murderer, in a bid to actively encourage him and to upgrade his

image. This is also why the U.S. imperialists have sent their errand boys to South Korea in succession in a bid to encourage the rascals to prolong the military dictatorship by further suppressing the people.

Although the U.S. imperialists are now attempting to prolong the military dictatorial rule over South Korea by fabricating the election of traitor No Tae-u as president through the use of government power and the influence of money, it is a futile act.

The South Korean youths, students, and people of all strata have already declared that traitor No Tae-u is not qualified to become president. They are now more vigorously struggling to achieve an independent and democratic society devoid of aggressors and fascist tyranny in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the present situation in South Korea, act discreetly, renounce their intervention in the domestic affairs of South Korea, and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

### Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk Visits Pyongyang

#### Arrives 31 October

SK311056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT  
31 Oct 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his party arrived here today by special plane for a visit to Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul and Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Yi Tuk-yop.

Present on the occasion were Son Chhum, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea, and his embassy officials and foreign diplomatic envoys.

A welcome function took place at the airport in honour of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

#### Meets With Kim Il-song

SK010500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT  
1 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song met Saturday His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea.

Present on the occasion were the Samdech's entourage and Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to Korea Son Chhum.

Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Kang Hui-won, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop were on hand.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

#### Gives Gift to Kim Il-song

SK010503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT  
1 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—A gift was presented Saturday to the great leader President Kim Il-song by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Present on the occasion were the Samdech's entourage and Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to Korea Son Chhum.

Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Kang Hui-won, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop were on hand.

The samdech explained the gift to President Kim Il-song.

Having a look at it, President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it.

He gave a gift to the samdech today on his 65th birthday.

The samdech expressed deep thanks for it.

#### Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK010447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT  
1 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song gave a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall for President of Democratic Kampuchea His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on his 65th birthday.

When President Kim Il-song and His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, all the participants warmly welcomed them with loud applause.

The national anthems of Democratic Kampuchea and our country were played at the banquet.

President Kim Il-song made a speech.

His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk spoke next.

Invited to the banquet were the entourage of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to Korea Son Chhum.

Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Kang Hui-won, Chong Chun-ki, Hwang Chang-yop and other senior officials were present.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

**Kim Il-song Gives Speech**

SK021044 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2200 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Speech by President Kim Il-song at 31 October banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the occasion of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 65th birthday—read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian guests, comrades and friends:

We have a great pleasure of receiving you, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our close friend and brother, who has come to our country again after your successful visits to many other countries.

At this place, which is filled with the sense of warm amicability, I warmly welcome the respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his entourage in the name of the government of our Republic, of the Korean People, and in my own.

Esteemed samdech, it is your 65th birthday today.

I am very pleased to join you in celebrating this jubilant day, and I offer my wholehearted congratulations to you on your 65th birthday.

Your wish to share the joy of your birthday with us in Pyongyang on this occasion emanates from your intense feelings of friendship toward us and your deep trust in us. It is a vivid manifestation of the excellent rapport between us.

This long-standing intimacy is sincere, durable, and fraternal. It has been firmly established on the road of struggle to realize the ideas of peace, independence, and nonalignment. We are highly proud that this relationship has been developing steadily and invariably on the basis of lofty obligation, without being shaken by any storm of trials.

Esteemed samdech, since the early days of your political activity you have devoted your all for a bright future of your nation by maintaining the position of anti-imperialism and independence with fervent patriotism and indomitable will in spite of many tortuous events. As a steadfast anti-imperialist peace champion, you have positively supported the liberation movement of the oppressed nations and greatly contributed to the strengthening and development of Nonaligned Movement and the safeguarding of world peace and security.

Today, as the leader of the Cambodian nation, you are working hard to save your country and people from misfortunes and to realize national solidarity and unity.

During your stay in Pyongyang, you have worked constantly to solve the Cambodian question fairly, peacefully, and politically, taking every opportunity to visit the liberated areas of Cambodia to encourage the fighting people in their homeland. Some time ago, you went all the way to New York to appear at the 42d UN General Assembly session where you built up a great deal of international support and sympathy for the just cause of the Cambodian people.

At present the situation in Cambodia is changing in favor of its patriotic forces, and the Cambodian people and the peace-loving people around the world are trusting you and expecting from you, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, more and more ardently each day. This shows that your life-long patriotic cause will be surely be crowned with victory.

We highly appreciate the successes you have achieved in internal and external activities.

The Korean people will always stand firm by the Cambodian people, who are fighting for independence and sovereignty, and give active support and encouragement to the righteous cause of your royal highness and the Cambodian people for building a unified, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

**Respected Royal Highness Samdech Nordom Sihanouk,**

**You are the pioneer of friendship between Korea and Cambodia.**

As in the past, so today, wherever you are you have highly appraised our independent policy and our achievements in socialist construction and actively supported our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

We remember this and are grateful to you for it.

We will, in the future, too, advance hand in hand for the common cause of peace, independence, and nonalignment, and the fraternal friendship and the intimate relations between us will be further consolidated as time passes.

At this significant occasion to mark the 65th birthday of his royal highness, I propose a toast to the good health and long life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the respected president of the Democratic Kampuchea; to the good health of Madame Monique Sihanouk; to the good health of families of his royal highness; to the good health of guests from Cambodia; to the good health of comrades and friends present here.

**Sihanouk Gives Speech**

SK010457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT  
1 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang October 31 (KCNA)—His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by the great leader President Kim Il-song this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Referring to the warm and very benevolent welcome accorded him by his excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected great leader of the Korean people, on the occasion of his 65th birthday, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said in his speech:

Allow me to pay respectfully high tribute representing my sincerest and eternal thanks to your excellency marshal for the enormous care constantly shown by your excellency the great leader to myself, an ordinary man, and my family and to our people and country from 1970 and for the great benevolence you bestowed upon us this time again.

Bereaved of my parents, now I am separated from my people who are suffering from bitter hardships and humiliation in my homeland. Under such condition your excellency the respected great leader of the Korean people are the only person I trust. Your excellency have rendered unconditional and invariable support to all my missions of saving Kampuchea and her people to immensely encourage me, and regarded me as your close friend, most close anti-imperialist comrade-in-arms and real brother. This is an honour without parallel for me.

To be linked with your excellency for ever is the greatest pride for me who consider your excellency to be the greatest revolutionary hero of mankind, the only, most outstanding man in our universe who is capable of building a genuine paradise for his people and country, the invincible prodigious pioneer of the complete independence and freedom of the people and the truly Non-Aligned Movement and the only head of state who expresses sympathy for such languishing people as the Kampuchean people in the policy toward people.

My reverence and respect for Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song is boundless.

Therefore, I have come rushing to you again, with the deeply satisfied conviction that your most patriotic cause of the independent reunification of Korea will certainly be crowned with victory; the conviction I felt again after my missions in Paris, New York, Belgrade and Bucharest this year, seeing that your authority and prestige is the highest and greatest in the international arena.

I, in the name of the people, the coalition government and the president of Democratic Kampuchea that always extend fervent support to you, extend my most enthusiastic, warmest and respectful congratulations to your excellency, the great leader of the Korean people.

Thanks to your loving care for us, my wife and I have had the privilege of visiting your country every year and spending a boundlessly happy life after concluding our missions in Kampuchea and in the international arena, regarding the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea, beautiful, developed and prosperous, as our beloved second motherland.

And each year, like so many leaders and delegations from all parts of the world, we, too, witnessed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly its impressive capital Pyongyang, advancing constantly and irresistibly at the ultra-speed of chollima following the chuche idea which brightly shines in all parts of the world and the road of chajusong under your wise and outstanding leadership and so energetic and tested guidance of the most eminent and dignified dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Your country is making a leaping development in all fields of socialist construction such as industry, agriculture, economy, technology, engineering, science, culture, education, sports, public health and construction and a great many new creations are rising on this land every year and every month. We together with the Korean people most heartily wish your excellency a very, very long life to remain always the sun of Korea and whole mankind.

**Kim, Sihanouk Attend Theater**

SK020521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT  
2 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—The Great Leader President Kim Il-song appreciated a music and dance performance given by the artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe at the Mansudae Art Theatre on November 1 in company with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame on the occasion of the 65th birthday of his royal highness samdech.

Seeing the performance were Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Yi Chong-ok and Chong Chun-ki and other officials concerned.

Invited there were the party of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Son Chhum, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea.

A colorful music and dance program was put on the stage. The performance was acclaimed by the audience.

At the end of the performance His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk conveyed a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

**Kim Il-song Visits Guest House**  
*SK031206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on November 3 visited His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the guest house.

He was met there by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his party and Son Chhum, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to Korea. President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

**Kim Il-song Receives Malian Delegation**  
*SK010903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT  
1 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on November 1 received the Malian Government military delegation headed by Sekou Ly, minister of defence, on a visit to our country.

Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u was present there.

Also present there was Amadou Bocoum, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Malian Embassy here.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He received a gift from the head of the delegation.

**O Chin-u Meets With Chinese Ambassador**  
*SK031113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on November 3 met and had a conversation with Yun Yezhan, new Chinese ambassador to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army Chang Pong-chin.

**Pak Song-chol Leads Delegation to USSR**  
*SK011323 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT  
1 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the

Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President, left Pyongyang today by air for the Soviet Union to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The members of the delegation are Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Kwon Hui-kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

It was seen off at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov was also on hand.

**Seminar Marks October Revolution Anniversary**  
*SK030451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—A seminar of Korean and Soviet social scientists was held at the People's Palace of Culture on November 2 on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Attending there were Kim Chol-sik, vice-president of the Academy of Social Science, social scientists in Pyongyang, the members of the visiting delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by its vice-chairman Volf Sedykh, and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The scholars of the two countries made speeches on the subjects "The Historical Significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution", "The Danger of U.S. Strategy of Asian Aggression" and "To Remove the Danger of Nuclear War from Korean Peninsula is a Prerequisite to Guarantee of Peace in Asia and World".

Pointing to the historical significance of the victory of the October socialist revolution achieved by the Russian working class and working masses under the leadership of V.I. Lenin and the Bolshevik party, they said that the October revolution was a turning point which opened a new era of the revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism; it not only brought about an epochal turn in the life of the Soviet people and in the development of human history but also was a historical event which powerfully inspired the world oppressed masses to the revolutionary struggle for freedom and liberty.

They noted that the Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union put forward various peaceful proposals and initiatives to defend world peace and security and are energetically struggling for their realization.

The U.S. imperialists, they said, put forward the "policy attaching importance to Asia" with the aim to contain socialist countries and progressive forces by "strength" and establish domination and control on the Asian region and are directing the main spearhead of aggression to Asia.

Stating that the Korean peninsula is a place fraught with the greatest danger of a nuclear war and a region which greatly threatens world peace and security according to the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, the speakers denounced the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets for building up arms, aggravating the tension on the Korean peninsula and stepping up the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

Noting that the peaceloving proposals put forward in recent years by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to remove the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula are realistic, practical and fair and aboveboard proposals, they expressed full support to them.

**Daily Denounces South's Anticommunist Line**  
*SK030049 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0953 GMT 1 Nov 87*

[NODONG SINMUN 1 November commentary: "Anticommunist Frenzy of Those Who Have No Future"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique which assumed anticommunism as a tool for national treachery and repression of people on 30 October staged a burlesque called joint memorial services for the victims to communism in Seoul and many other cities and counties.

At these gatherings, the puppets raved that the leftist procommunists should be blocked and the people should be rearmed with the anticommunist spirit while babbling that the leftist procommunist forces denied the liberal democratic system and caused social unrest.

The puppets' renewed row over anticommunist spirit and leftist procommunism was part of their criminal campaign to whip up antagonism and confrontation within the nation and harshly suppress the struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification. This is a concentrated expression of the crisis in the colonial fascist rule and is a desperate, last-ditch effort of those who are faced with downfall.

Today the South Korean youths, students, and people from all strata are waging a fierce struggle each day to overthrow the military fascist dictatorship and to realize

genuine democratic politics pursuing independence, democracy, and reunification while sternly condemning the antipopular, antinational crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group.

In particular, voices expressing belief in the great chuche idea of our party and envying and praising the northern half of the republic are vigorously resounding from them.

Some time ago, when the gangsters of the Anticommunist League held an anticommunist photo exhibition in front of a high school attached to Chungang University in Seoul and waged anticommunist propaganda, students of the university, enraged by this, burned the materials on display while protesting the maneuvers to hinder national reunification by describing the North as bad.

This shows that the anticommunist fascist system which the puppets assumed as a political mainstay to oppose the northern half of the Republic and to maintain the colonial fascist rule has gone bankrupt and frustrated in the face of the people's tenacious rejection.

Thrown into a state of thorough discomfiture, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group seeks to lull the people's spirit of just anti-U.S., antifascist struggle and set the popular sentiments against the patriotic democratic forces by inciting anticommunist confrontation and crying for uprooting leftist procommunism, thereby delivering themselves out of the crisis.

What we should not overlook is that the puppets are attempting to legalize their anticommunist fascist maneuvers with the signboard of safeguarding the so-called political system. The liberal democratic system which the puppets loudly propagandize is a vicious military fascist dictatorial system established in South Korea by the United States and is an antiliberal and antidemocratic system. Therefore, the broad range of the popular masses resolutely oppose this system.

Reporting the result of a secret poll conducted in South Korea, a U.S. paper noted that 98.5 percent of all citizens are opposed to the current regime. This is not accidental. The puppets' theory on safeguarding their political system is a theory on maintaining a government by the dictators who are thrown into a crisis. Under this very slogan, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group cry for punishment of the leftist procommunist forces and is running amok to realize its ambition to extend the dictatorship while suffocating the patriotic democratic forces. However, the mean trick of the dictators who are abandoned by all the people cannot convince anyone. The puppets' anticommunist hysterics will only invite the derision and criticism of the people at home and abroad and result in facing them with greater isolation and rejection and precipitating their own destruction.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group should discard the reckless anticommunist commotion and should act with discretion. It should step down from power before it is too late if it does not want to repeat the tragic destiny of the previous anticommunist lunatics.

**Paper Comments on Military Exercise in South**  
**SK031054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT**  
**3 Nov 87**

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—The "Ssangnyong-87" military rehearsal staged by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group in all parts of South Korea these days is a war gamble to invade the North and extend the dictatorship, states *Minju Choson* in a signed commentary Tuesday.

The commentary says:

The puppets describe the rehearsal as something to demonstrate their capacity of "frustrating" someone's "provocation." But this is a foolish sophism.

Far from acceding to our proposal for disarmament negotiations, they are staging a military exercise under a deceptive slogan. This shows they are eager to ignite a war of aggression against the DPRK in compliance with the U.S. imperialist policy of war.

By staging the war gamble, they also aim at diverting elsewhere the attention of the people and dulling their fighting spirit when they are struggling with it as the immediate objective of their struggle for democratization to dissolve the present fascist "cabinet" and form a national neutral cabinet.

This is clearly proved by the blare of the Chon-No group that the "Ssangnyong-87" exercise is designed for three-dimensional examination of the "defence posture" on the threshold of "peaceful transfer of power."

**58th Anniversary of Kwangju Incident Marked**  
**SK031105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT**  
**3 Nov 87**

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—A meeting of students in Pyongyang was held today at the central hall of the League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWY] to mark the 58th anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

The Kwangju student incident broke out on November 3, 1929 when Japanese boy students insulted a Korean girl student in a Kwangju-Raju train.

The fierce flames of patriotism kindled by students in Kwangju raged nearly six months, involving more than 60,000 students from close to 200 schools.

In his report at the meeting, Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWY Central Committee, pointed out that the Kwangju student incident, a mass struggle against Japanese imperialism, further encouraged the Korean youth and students and people with the spirit of resistance and bitter hatred for Japanese imperialism and dealt a telling blow at the Japanese imperialists who were running amuck in continental aggression with the Korean peninsula as the springboard.

Although 58 years have passed since the Kwangju student incident, the South Korean students and people are still subjected to intolerable misfortunes and hardships under the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, he noted.

He said the Japanese militarists, revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, are now stretching their talons of reinvasion deeper into South Korea.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists propped up their colonial rule by replacing their stooges each time a crisis was created in South Korea, he declared: Although they made No Tae-u issue deceptive "commitments to democratization" called "June 29 declaration" in an effort to save the situation, "elections" under the fascist dictatorial system can in no way be fair elections.

If genuine, fair elections, democratic elections are to be held in South Korea, he said, it is necessary to replace the present puppet cabinet with a national neutral cabinet consisting of broad democratic forces and abrogate all fascist laws.

He stressed that the South Korean students and people today should struggle against the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group's scheme to extend the military dictatorship and for the accomplishment of independence and democratization of South Korea and for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Personages of all parties and groupings and people of all walks of life in South Korea must never be divided in any case but jointly fight the fascist dictatorial force with their united forces, he stated.

**CPRF Denounces Youth Volunteer Group**  
**SK010826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT**  
**1 Nov 87**

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued information No. 417 on October 31, denouncing the start of terrorism against the democratic forces by the "Youth Voluntary Service Group," a modern version of the nazi youth brigade, fabricated by the traitor No Tae-u for his "victory in the presidential elections".

The information says:

Gangsters of the "Youth Voluntary Service Group," a fascist terrorist organization of the "Democratic Justice Party," raided the Iri and Iksan branches of the North Cholla provincial headquarters of the People's Movement for Democratic Constitution on October 22 and assaulted the branch members.

This terrorist organization made up of gangsters of worst type under the "DJP" is a large machine of political violence which has its "headquarters" in Seoul, its "municipal and provincial brigades" in municipalities and provinces and its "detachments" in cities and counties and its organizations even at the lowest administrative units.

The terrorism in iri was a prelude to the violence committed at the instigation of the traitor No Tae-u.

No Tae-u, not content with the backing of large repressive forces including the Army, police and intelligence service, recently formed such civilian violent group as the "service group" and drives it out in violence. This shows his sinister intention to leave no stone unturned in his bid for his "victory in the elections."

For terminating military dictatorship and establishing a democratic government in South Korea, the present fascist "regime" must be removed, a national neutral cabinet be established and such terrorist groups as the "Youth Voluntary Service Group" must be dissolved immediately together with the "Security Planning Board" and other fascist repressive machines.

**Daily on Party Defending Rural Theses**  
*SK031041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sin-mun* November 2 devoted one whole page to an editorial article titled "Let Us Make a General Advance for the Complete Realization of the Rural Theses Under the Banner of Chuche".

In its second part under the sub-title "Our Party Is Thorough Defender and Executor of the Rural Theses", the article says:

The leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea which thoroughly defended and implemented the rural theses was, above all, to always firmly establish chuche and solve all theoretical and practical problems arising in solving the rural questions only on the basis of the rural theses.

The works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on education in the chuche idea and other works including "On Further Strengthening the Work of the Union of Agricultural Working People" deeply argued that the rural theses is the only correct guideline in solving the rural question, and elucidated theoretical and practical problems in implementing theses.

The ideas and theories clarified by our party from a new angle—the theory on displaying the advantages of the socialist rural economic system and on the collective management method, the theory on the three revolutions and mass movement in the countryside and the theory on the work of the party and working people's organisations in the rural areas—are precious ideas and theories to resolutely defend and implement the rural theses.

Our party has always analysed all problems arising in the rural construction on the chuche-oriented stand, proceeding from the nature of the socialist system and the actual conditions of the country and gave a scientific solution to them. The clarification of the theory on holding the management of the rural economy on the basis of the collective method is a model of the chuche-oriented theory and leadership of our party which has always established chuche and defended the rural theses.

Our party centre clarified that in the condition of our country where the party is strong, the party and people are closely united, there are peasant masses who think and act as intended by the party and the material and technological foundations have been strengthened in the countryside, it is imperative to advance along the road of the rural theses and it is certain to realise the theses.

The leadership of our party which thoroughly defends and implements the socialist rural theses lies in strictly guaranteeing the principle and revolutionary nature of the working class.

It is a consistent ideology of the rural theses that the ideology, technology, culture, property and management should be thoroughly remoulded on the pattern of the working class and differences of classes be removed. Our party, therefore, has developed the struggle for the solution of the rural question into the course of the revolutionary change of abolishing remains of old society and into a fighting course of sweeping away the capitalist and non-working class phenomena and fully creating and developing the socialist and working class ones. Our party has never allowed such slight practice of either hamstringing the cooperative property and the interests of the collective or creating individualism.

Another importance of the leadership of our party which thoroughly defends and implements the socialist rural theses is that it powerfully organized and mobilized the whole party and the entire people to realizing the rural theses with its extraordinary leadership ability and organizational capacity.

In particular, our party leads the agricultural working people, the masters of the countryside, to give full play to their spirit of masters in accomplishing the rural theses. A clear example is that our party sparked the flame of the mass movement to make the agricultural working people work with the master's stand under the slogan "The Fields of the Cooperative Farm Are My Fields".

Meanwhile, our party makes the whole party and entire people increase their support to the countryside.

In its last sub-title "Let the Whole Party and the Entire People Make a General Mobilisation in Carrying Out the Rural Theses and Shoot Firecrackers of the Complete Victory of Socialism", the article underlines the tasks arising in completing the rural theses.

The article declares that the key to the victory in the campaign to implement the rural theses is that the whole party members and the working people should thoroughly arm themselves with the great chuche idea and the party's chuche-based idea of rural construction and make them their unshakable faith.

An important task to direct decisive efforts in completely carrying out the tasks of the rural theses is to accelerate the industrialization of agriculture and to powerfully push ahead with the ideological and cultural revolutions, says the article.

**Meeting Urges Single Opposition Candidate**  
*SK030447 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] A total of 122 democratic people of all walks of life, including such religious figures and writers as [names indistinct], Song Kon-ho, (Kim Kwan-sok), and Yi Ho-chol, gathering at the YMCA Hall in Seoul on the morning of 31 October, issued a statement making public their stand concerning the presidential candidate and urged Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to field a single presidential candidate.

In the statement, these figures stressed that a nationwide movement should be launched at an early date to realize the fielding of a single opposition candidate and to reorganize the opposition camps and then noted that among the most urgent tasks necessary for the democratization movement is fielding a single opposition candidate for the presidency.

**VNS Supports Rallies for Neutral Cabinet**  
*SK030718 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 Nov 87*

**[Station commentary]**

[Text] In this hour, we will talk about the national rallies for the establishment of a pan-national neutral cabinet and release of prisoners of conscience which was held throughout the country under the sponsorship of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution [NCDC]. On 31 October, national rallies for the establishment of a pan-national neutral cabinet and release of prisoners of conscience were held simultaneously in 23 districts throughout the country under the sponsorship of the NCDC. In Seoul, a rally for the establishment of a pan-national neutral cabinet and release of prisoners of

conscience was held at the site of the former Seoul High School. The rally was attended by more than 2,500 people, including students, citizens, and off-stage opposition figures.

Addressing the rally, Kye Hun-chae, vice chairman of the United Mass Movement for Democracy and National Unification [Mintongnyon], Paek Ki-wan, and Song Kon-ho unanimously called on the present dictatorial regime to step down from power and to establish a pan-national neutral cabinet composed of democratic and neutral figures, while claiming that fair and aboveboard elections cannot be ensured under the present fascist dictatorial system. These are very just voices that reflect the unanimous will and aspirations of the masses who want democratization.

As we know well, our people have achieved the constitution for a direct presidential election system through a bloody struggle. However, this does not mean that we have achieved democratization. As long as the present fascist dictatorial system continues and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring holds power, and under the present Kim Chong-yol cabinet composed of the stooges of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, fair and aboveboard elections cannot be expected. This can be easily proven by the acts and composition of the present cabinet.

Reviewing the composition of the present cabinet, Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol, then defense minister at the time of the fraudulent March elections in 1960, was one of the ringleaders who contributed to fabricating the schemes to prolong the dictatorship of Syngman Rhee. National Defense Minister Chong Ho-yong was one of the principal offenders of the Kwangju genocide in 1980. In a nutshell, the present cabinet is formed with those who have been condemned by the people. They are military gangsters or fascist elements who are proruling camp elements.

The present Kim Chong-yol cabinet is formed with the culprits of the present military dictators. Since its formation, the present cabinet has been frantic in obliterating the people calling for democratization.

It is only too clear that the elections which are conducted in an atmosphere in which the basic rights of the people are being mercilessly obliterated and in which government power, money influence, and all sorts of fraudulence are rampant cannot become fair elections. It is also only too clear that we cannot expect fair elections under such circumstances in which numerous students and prisoners of conscience are being detained and the wholesale arrests are being perpetrated. Elections conducted under such circumstances cannot reflect the will of the people even though they may be conducted under the direct presidential election system. Under such circumstances, a democratic person cannot be elected as the president.

The elections that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring is planning to conduct under the behind-the-scene manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and in accordance with their scenario is nothing but a political drama designed to prolong the dictatorial system. Therefore, the rallies which were held throughout the country on 31 October calling on the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring to step down from power, to establish a pan-national neutral cabinet, and to release prisoners of conscience were extremely just and righteous ones that reflect the unanimous will and aspirations of the people.

Nevertheless, the military dictatorial group suppressed the rallies, branding them as illegal, while desperately opposing the formation of a pan-national neutral cabinet. This is indeed an intolerable criminal act.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring desperately hindered the Seoul rally on 31 October by deploying more than 7,000 riot police forces around the rally site. This vividly shows how frantically the authorities are trying to prolong the present military dictatorial system.

Although the present dictatorial group is attempting to take office again by conducting illegal and fraudulent elections with the mobilization of all possible government power and money influence, our people will never tolerate it. Our people will smash all sorts of suppression and appeasement by the military dictatorial group and more vigorously wage the struggle to establish a pan-national neutral cabinet. Thus, they will liquidate the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and establish a democratic society without fail.

### South Korea

#### Kidnapped Diplomat Arrives at Kimpo Airport

SK031003 Seoul YONHAP in English 0949 GMT  
3 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—A South Korean diplomat, released after 21 months of captivity in Lebanon, arrived home Tuesday afternoon aboard a Korean Air (KAL) flight.

Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport here, To Chae-song, 44, was greeted by family members, government and airport officials and reporters. Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su was the first to greet to as the freed diplomat came out of the arrival gate.

To, relatively healthy-looking and wearing a dark blue suit and a red-striped blue tie, soon held a news conference with his wife by his side in the airport VIP room.

To told reporters, I do not know yet why I was kidnapped. He said he thought that there were no political or other reasons for his abduction, considering that South Korea and the Arab world have thus far maintained good relations.

I have withstood a dull and stifling life for 21 months with one thing in mind that I should return home under any circumstances, he added.

To, the former second secretary at the South Korean Embassy in Beirut, was abducted while going to work in January last year.

An official with the Korean Embassy in Greece confirmed that To had survived his captivity via a telephone contact with him last Wednesday, the first time such contact had been established since To's abduction.

### Reason for Release 'Mystery'

SK030235 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
3 Nov 87 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Kang Song-chol under the rubric "News Analysis": "To's Safe Return Attributed To Prudent Endeavors"]

[Text] It remains a mystery why the captors of Korean diplomat To Chae-sung have released him at this time, after detaining him for 21 months.

As probable explanations, analysts refer to the recent political developments in the Middle East and possible changes in power relations between various groups there.

They suspect that the captors must have judged that they had nothing to gain by holding the Korean diplomat any longer.

It is also not known on what conditions To was released. There are reports of a ransom of \$1 million paid for his release, but the Foreign Ministry is denying them.

There is also speculation that there were intermediaries or brokers in negotiations between the ministry and the captors.

Whatever the motives and conditions for the release, the ministry exerted determined and careful efforts, and succeeded in having To freed from captivity in Beirut.

The ministry acted very judiciously and cautiously throughout the negotiations and maintained close cooperation with concerned officials of the Lebanese government, including Justice Minister Nabih Birri, in order to ensure To's safe return home.

Full-fledged negotiations are said to have started after the ministry confirmed Thursday the whereabouts of To and the fact that he was alive and in relatively good health.

The confirmation came through a telephone conversation between To and a Korean diplomat stationed in a country near Lebanon.

The telephone talks, arranged by an unidentified group, helped the ministry secure a reliable channel of communication.

Charges d'affaires Chon Hyong-su was then sent to Beirut, and intense negotiations started, which led to the release of To two days later.

Nabih Birri, the leader of the Amal militia in Lebanon, is believed to have played a role in the release of To.

He told a news conference Wednesday that To had been released and was on his way home, which later proved to be false. Some reports say that he gave the false information on purpose in order to ensure the safety of To.

According to the reports, Nabih Birri was asked to do so by the Korean government, which was at that time preparing the passport and other necessary documents for To's return home.

Although full-fledged negotiations started only last week, the ministry is said to have started contacts with the captors through various channels from September.

The ministry is said to have received materials, through at least three different channels, which indicated that To was still alive.

The materials included photos showing To with a Sept. 20 edition of Time Magazine, letters written by him in English and his fingerprints.

After careful examination, the ministry judged some of them to be credible and sought contacts with the captors.

The ministry was very careful, however, because it could not rule out the possibility that international criminal groups were simply playing the ministry along.

In the course of the efforts to contact the captors, the ministry is said to have used the help of a new international brokers, including an American.

While the efforts were going on, the Lebanese Broadcasting Corp. reported Wednesday that To had been freed, which was followed by various reports from foreign wire services regarding his release.

Paying careful attention to those reports, the ministry continued efforts and finally secured a reliable channel for negotiations Thursday.

Even after To was released and handed over to Korean officials, the ministry acted very cautiously.

It announced the release only after To got out of Lebanon and safely arrived in Geneva.

### To Chae-sung Interview

SK030221 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Nov 87 p 1

[By correspondent Kim Song-ung]

[Text] Geneva—Freed Korean diplomat To Chae-sung held an interview with Korean correspondents for about 20 minutes at the Korean mission here Sunday afternoon.

Apparently taken by television lighting, he hesitated to enter the conference hall, but he soon recovered composure.

After a brief photo session, he was showered with questions. He showed reluctance in answering the questions, and averted some of them, mainly due to mental and physical exhaustion.

The following are the questions and answers.

Q: How do you feel now?

A: I don't feel pain. But I think I have been mentally exhausted and I have lost some weight.

Q: Do you know your weight?

A: I have not yet measured it.

Q: Since when have you worn your suit?

A: It was brought from Seoul.

Q: What is your opinion on the release?

A: I am deeply grateful to President Chon Tu-hwan for his special consideration that led to my release. I was moved by his consolation cable.

I am very delighted at the thought of meeting my family. I thank the foreign minister and ministry officials who have strived hard to obtain my release. And I want to express my heart-felt gratitude to the citizens of Korea.

Q: How was your life during captivity?

A: I will explain it later. I cannot put it in a few words.

Q: Did you feel hunger?

A: I should say so... I will tell you later.

Q: What will you do first in Seoul?

A: I haven't thought about it yet.

Q: What have you wanted to eat most?

A: (No answer).

Q: Did you have any appetite?

A: (No answer).

Q: What sort of meals did you have while in captivity?

A: I ate what they ate.

Q: You must have had extreme difficulties. Was there anything that helped you overcome the hardship?

A: (After a pause) I want to stop this interview. (He stood up but sat down again at the persistent request of the correspondents).

Q: Whom have you missed most?

A: (After brief silence) I am too excited to answer. Please don't ask me anymore questions.

(He stood up again but did not go out of the hall. Questions resumed some moments later).

Q: Do you smoke?

A: No.

Q: I know your wife is a Catholic. Do you go to church?

A: No.

Q: Did you have a conversation partner during the captivity?

A: (No answer).

Q: Have you spoken Korean?

A: No. I feel as if I've forgotten many Korean words.

Q: Do you feel that any part of your body is not well?

A: I've been exhausted and I cannot endure tension for a long time.

Q: What has troubled you most?

A: I believe you can fully imagine. (After a pause). It was most painful to live while doing nothing. Life continued with days and nights undistinguished.

Q: When were you informed that you would be set free?

A: I was not informed in advance. I could not relax until I was escorted by our mission official at the Geneva airport.

**Egypt To Establish Consulate General**  
*SK030652 Seoul YONHAP in English 0645 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali Tuesday said that Egypt will establish a consulate general here soon.

We expect that the measure will greatly promote diplomatic relations between the two countries, Ghali said, in a news conference before his departure from Korea.

He added, however, that he cannot say when the consulate general will be established.

Ghali said he has become convinced that next year's Seoul Olympics will be a great success. Egypt will send a large-scale contingent to the Olympics expecting that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will become a festival of the human race, Ghali added.

He left Korea Tuesday afternoon ending his eight-day visit here.

**Pusan Clash Mars Kim Tae-chung Tour**  
*SK030123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Nov 87 p 2*

[By Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] Pusan—the feared regional antagonism saw real expression Sunday evening when some 300 Pusan citizens wildly expressed their disapproval of Kim Tae-chung at a hotel where he was staying after a "successful" rally here.

The "unidentified citizens violently clashed with the followers of the opposition leader, leaving about 10, including Kim Ok-to, 52, deputy chief of staff, injured.

Police are investigating the identities of 12 of the attackers, who claimed to be the supporters of Kim Yong-sam but denied membership of the party.

Rep. Yu Chun-sang, a spokesman for Kim Tae-chung, immediately issued a statement in which he aired the opinion that the violence might have been masterminded by Kim Yong-sam's party.

Yu scrapped that position after a meeting of top aides of Kim Tae-chung.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, expressed his belief that the incident was engineered by the ruling camp.

He maintained that the chronic antagonism between Kyongsang and Cholla people is the result of the "dictatorship" of Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan.

DJP spokesman Yi Min-sop flatly denied the ruling party's involvement in the incident, saying that the opposition camps' putting blame on the government side is an "old-fashioned tactic, no longer found acceptable by mature people."

The incident took place at around 8 p.m. with the arrival of an unruly group of people mostly in their 20s or 30s, at the Kukje Hotel, repeatedly chanting, "Kim Yong-sam, Kim Yong-sam."

Attempting to break into the hotel, they called Kim Tae-chung a "swindler" and a "Communist." They asked Kim to give up presidential aspirations and concede the candidacy to Kim Yong-sam.

They attacked Kim Tae-chung's followers, who resisted them at the entrance, with clubs and then broke large-glass doors with stones. They also hurled eggs.

Arguing that Kim Tae-chung, former RDP advisor, had censured Kim Yong-sam in his speech at Suyong Bay here, they burned posters and caricatures of the opposition leader.

Kim Tae-chung's personal spokesman, Han Kwang-ok, accused the law enforcement authorities of neglecting their duty by letting the incident continue for an hour.

At the time of the attack, Kim was dining with some 300 religious and dissident figures at the hotel.

Late in the afternoon, several citizens kicked two vans and partly damaged them during his motorcade procession from the rally site to the hotel.

A citizen, identified as Chu O-pok, 26, hurled a liquor bottle filled with sand at the podium while Kim was delivering a speech at around 4 p.m. No one was injured.

Many posters were torn off and placards burnt before or during the rally, organizers said, ascribing the "hampering" of the rally to the chronic sentiments of localism.

Kim Tae-chung, in his 40-minute speech, proposed that he and Kim Yong-sam hold joint stumping rallies in Kwangju, Chonju, Pusan and Taegu.

"The joint rallies, if realized, will not only help eliminate the regional antagonism but contribute to fair and free elections," he said.

### 7 Arrested After Disturbance

SK030157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Police have arrested seven people on suspicion of having masterminded violence against supporters of Kim Tae-chung, leader of the embryonic opposition Peace-Democracy Party [PDP], in Pusan Sunday, it was learned late last night.

Those under arrest are among 12 people, who were being questioned by the police in connection with violence against members of the PDP in front of the Pusan Kukje Hotel, where presidential contender Kim was staying.

Meanwhile, Prosecutor-general Yi Chong-nam instructed prosecutors across the nation yesterday to get tough with people engaged in violence and riots at presidential election campaign rallies.

He said violent acts and riots at political rallies should be eradicated to ensure a fair and peaceful election atmosphere.

Apparently shocked by the free-for-all at Kukje Hotel in Pusan between a band of about 300 unidentified youths and the followers of Kim Tae-chung, Yi made a point that political violence is the top crime against democracy.

In the melee, about 15 members of Kim Tae-chung's party were injured. Eighteen vehicles of the members of the party, tentatively called Peace-Democracy Party now being promoted by Kim, were damaged.

The youths, who claim that they belong to the Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Yong-sam, rampaged for about 90 minutes Sunday night, soon after Kim Tae-chung's stumping in the city, a stronghold of Kim Yong-sam.

In the meeting of the prosecutors, Yi expressed worry about rising incidence of other crimes such as robbery and kidnap at this "transitional" period.

Because of what appears to be loosened discipline among officials, Yi said prosecutors should be more watchful against all kinds of crimes.

### Clash Causes New Worries

SK030151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Nov 87 p 2

[By Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] Pusan—A clash between suspected Kim Yong-sam supporters and security personnel for Kim Tae-chung at the Kukje Hotel here Sunday night caused new worries about the development of the current presidential election campaign.

While the authorities and the ruling Democratic Justice Party determined it as the evidence of worsening rivalry between the two major opposition leaders, the Kim Yong-sam side denied responsibility.

A spokesman for the Reunification Democratic Party said yesterday that the incident resulted from the ruling camp's political maneuverings to create schism between the two Kims.

He recalled RDP president Kim Yong-sam's appeal to Pusan citizens to warmly receive Kim Tae-chung upon his Suyong Bay rally.

However, Kim Tae-chung's staff blamed Kim Yong-sam supporting force for having resorted to acts of violence "out of jealousy upon the success of the Peace-Democracy Party's Pusan rally."

Police arraigned 12 people from the scene of the clash at the Kukje Hotel. They included a taxi driver and peddlers and all denied membership with the Reunification Democratic Party.

Kim Tae-chung said in a press meet yesterday morning, "The small unhappy incident last night, I think, was a reaction to the success of the Pusan rally."

As the Kim Tae-chung camp shelved its criticism against the RDP, the opposition RDP president also turned its fire towards the ruling party and the government.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam told reporters prior to a meeting of key post-holders that "we will probe into the facts of the incident and make them public."

"It was a plot designed by the ruling party and the government which perceived that the public opinion was leaning toward me," the RDP president claimed.

Kim said, "As I have repeatedly emphasized thus far, those who commit violence, whatever their cause may be, are not our colleagues but our enemy."

He then said that a fact-finding mission led by party vice president Choe Hyong-u will be dispatched to Pusan.

Kim also called upon the government authorities to investigate the incident thoroughly and bare its findings to the public.

As for the suspicion that the followers of Kim Yong-sam may have been involved in the incident, RDP floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu said, "There is no reason why the RDP members would have committed such an absurd act as our party is planning a visit to the Cholla province, the heartland of Kim Tae-chung."

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Justice Party expressed regret over the clash in Pusan between the twin opposition factions of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

In a statement, DJP spokesman Rep. Yi Min-sop said the ruling party is "very" concerned over the escalation of regional antagonism created by the two Kims' "over-competition."

**RDP To Hold National Convention 9 November**  
*SK030303 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*3 Nov 87 p 2*

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party decided to hold a national convention to nominate its presidential president Kim Yong-sam as the presidential candidate at the annex building to Sejong Cultural Center next Monday.

The major opposition party finalized the plan on the nomination convention in a meeting of key post-holders yesterday morning at the party headquarters.

The RDP had to postpone the national convention originally scheduled for Thursday due to trouble in selecting the convention site.

Meanwhile, RDP president Kim Yong-sam yesterday appointed Rep. Pak Chong-yul, a former protege of Kim Tae-chung, as new secretary general of the party, replacing Rep. Kim Yong-pae.

The RDP head also recruited 11 members into the Executive Council, following the defection of followers of Kim Tae-chung to join founding the "Peace-Democracy Party."

Half of a total of 34 seats of the top decision-making body of the RDP had been held by the Kim Tae-chung faction members.

All of them, except Rep. Cho Sun-hyong, bolted from the party, but Rep. Cho is expected to follow suit soon.

As for the recruitment of four vice party presidents, RDP president Kim told reporters that he would appoint the new vice presidents at or after the national nomination next week.

Under the party charter, party president and vice presidents are elected at the national convention but the party president may appoint his deputies after being entrusted by the convention.

The new RDP secretary general is among several senior members of the Kim Tae-chung faction who decided to remain in the major opposition party.

Pak began his political career as a secretary to prime minister John M. Chang in 1961.

As to the reason why he decided to stay in the Kim Yong-sam camp, Rep. Pak said, "I have decided to remain in the RDP, considering it as the only opposition party, which can put an end to a military rule."

He denied that he had been offered a major party post by RDP president Kim upon the break-up of the party by the Kim Tae-chung faction.

**Kim Tae-chung Meets Reporters 30 October**  
*SK010747 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean*  
*31 Oct 87 p 3*

[Question-and-answer session with Kim Tae-chung held at the Press Center on the evening of 30 October under the sponsorship of the Kwanhun Club; participating reporters are CHOSON ILBO editorial writer Kim Tae-chung, CHUNGANG ILBO editorial writer Kim Chong-chol, HANGUK ILBO Deputy Editorial Department Chief Chang Myong-su, and Korean Broadcasting System Deputy News Center Director Pak Song-pom]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Many people point out that you, Chairman Kim, lack consistency in your remarks, which is evidenced by the fact that you made your declaration on not running for the presidency null and void, that you did not fulfill your promise for a single candidacy, and that you changed your opinions on the 12 February election and the Olympic games.

[Kim Tae-chung] I have a different view on that. I have never changed my opinions on the Olympics, the direct election system, and other issues. I declared that I would not run for election if President Chon accepted the direct election system; however, he rejected my proposal outright. Whether or not a politician truly keeps his word is determined by whether he is faithful to his basic lines as announced to the people. For over 30 years I have kept my word, even at the risk of my life occasionally. Policies, whether they are mine or others', can change. First of all, this is because I lack virtue and second of all, this is because of this regime's vicious slander. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] You are speaking differently to students, workers, or medium- and small-sized entrepreneurs, are you not?

[Kim Tae-chung] As long as basic principles are the same, one can speak differently to different listeners. However, I told students that even though we can criticize U.S. policies, we must not consider the United States our enemy. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Many people point out that if you take power, businesses will face difficulties and that many changes will take place in the economy. What do you think?

[Kim Tae-chung] This is this regime's slander. If I take power, those companies that receive preferential treatment in collusion with the government will face difficulties.

[Reporter] You said that even though you cannot forgive the dictatorial system, you will forgive people [involved in the dictatorial system]. Then, do you mean that you will not legally deal with the Kwangju situation?

[Kim Tae-chung] During my visit to Kwangju in September, I made it clear that even though the Kwangju situation must be resolved by the revelation of the true state of affairs, the recovery of the honor of Kwangju citizens, and compensation for bereaved families, dictators must be forgiven for reconciliation.

[Reporter] You said you played chess with Kim Il-song in prison several thousand times. Who won, whose technique was more powerful, and which skill did you use?

[Kim Tae-chung] Kim Il-song's technique was powerful. However, I concluded that mine is as powerful as his.

[Reporter] You talked about establishing a wealth tax, totally writing off debts for agricultural families, and reforming education based upon the masses' view of history. In this respect, do you intend to turn the Peace and Democracy Party into a reformatory party?

[Kim Tae-chung] The NKDP originally demanded that debts for agricultural families be written off. What I meant by the masses' view of history is that we must learn from the masses. This is not a class view of history. I have no knowledge to say anything about a view of history. My basic idea is that I will not organize a reformatory party.

[Reporter] As for the "federal republic system" that you advanced, Chairman Kim, there is a misunderstanding because it is similar to the term used by the North puppets. Please explain the background of your alleged remarks on establishing a nuclear-free zone and on disarmament?

[Kim Tae-chung] I proposed the "federal republic system" in Japan in 1973, earlier than the North did. I said that if there is a misunderstanding, I will not use the term. I have never talked about turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. It is contained in the RDP program. If I take power, I will decide on the issues after examining if they are necessary in our security situation. Disarmament cannot be realized before peace is established between the North and the South. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Even while stressing that you will play a leading role in bringing an end to provincialism, you seem to commit acts that promote provincialism. Do you think it favorable in the election if provincialism is promoted?

[Kim Tae-chung] Provincialism is the fabrication of the Pak [Chong-hui] regime and the current regime. I have never been enslaved by provincialism. The National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution decided to make efforts to bring an end to provincialism because I stressed it. I abhor provincialism no matter how helpful it is to the election. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] If you lose in the election, can we say that this is because a single candidacy was not realized?

[Kim Tae-chung] I have never thought of losing the election. The people will not waste their votes. If there is a possibility for the victory of the ruling party's candidate, a single candidacy will be realized by the power of the people.

[Reporter] You said that the recent meeting at Korea University was a decisive opportunity for running for election. It seems that as a matter of consequence, you dragged students into faction-oriented politics. What do you think?

[Kim Tae-chung] There were more general people than students at the meeting. Moreover, students can freely express their views because they are voters, too.

[Reporter] You, Chairman Kim, seem to have used harsh language when talking about the military. The military also seems to have done this when it talks about you. Are you willing to invite those in the military and to frankly talk with them in order to maintain smooth relations with them?

[Kim Tae-chung] If they want, I will do so right now. However, when I recently tried to visit an armed forces general hospital, they took the attitude of not wanting me to do so. In this respect, they are not likely to accept my invitation. Even though I love soldiers who are devoted to national defense, I do not like political soldiers. Even though the military opposed him, Alfonsin was elected with the support of the people, took charge of the military, and secured stability.

[Reporter] Alfonsin actively pressed ahead with reconciliations with the military.

[Kim Tae-chung] I think he did.

[Reporter] When you returned from the United States in February, 1985, you were accompanied by former and incumbent U.S. congressmen. Is this not a toadyist act, which you, Chairman Kim, do not like?

[Kim Tae-chung] They voluntarily accompanied me, considering [Benigno] Aquino's assassination. Moreover, the fact that I was accompanied by them is not of a toadyist nature but something I can be proud of. [Kim laughs]

[Reporter] Did you not lead the situation in such a way so as not to realize a single candidacy from your judgment that you can win in the four-way election?

[Kim Tae-chung] I have never intended to do so. I made efforts on my part. Because my opinion differs from President Kim Yong-sam's on the issue of the veto group, I could not give in.

[Reporter] Why do you think you must become president? Are you healthy enough to overcome the heavy duties of a president?

[Kim Tae-chung] I am healthy enough. This was evidenced at the funeral for Yi Han-yol and the parade to mark the opening of the Independence Hall. A U.S. hospital checkup also confirmed that I am all right. Frankly speaking, I am thinking: Why I should do this for all this pain? However, my personal desire is to serve the people based upon my knowledge and experience attained over the past 30 years if I get an opportunity.

#### 'Gist' of NDRP Founding Declaration

*SK011021 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
30 Oct 87 p 3*

[“Gist” of declaration adopted at the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP) convention held in Seoul on 30 October]

[Text] Today we are at the important time of marking the dawn of the era of democracy, when the demand of the times and the people's desire for democratization will be achieved.

In the historic course of the 40 years since the nation's founding, we realized that laying the substantive foundation for democracy is much more important than merely shouting the word democratization. We had consolidated the substantive foundation for democracy by eliminating poverty through the nation's modernization and economic construction and by strengthening the industrial foundation in the seventies and eighties.

However, with the emergence of the nondemocratic “17 May” forces in the early eighties, we have been mercilessly infringed upon and have wasted time amid difficulties and pains.

The 29 June measure means that “17 May” itself is invalid and that the revival of the forces of modernization of the fatherland, which were destroyed by the “17 May” forces, and their reunification are a natural historic consequence. Thus, we now declare the founding of the party that seeks the leading role in the era of democratization by inheriting the brilliant ideas and tradition of the past Democratic Republic Party [DRP], which had been the leading force in carrying out the tasks of modernization.

The basic ideas of the NDRP are the same as those of the DRP; however, they are not designed to return to the past.

We will advance in such a way as to assign the principal mission and key role of the party to those in their thirties and forties, who are the main force of society; to have the old generation support them; and to rear the youths in their 20's to be their successors.

We will strive to be the party that advances with policies and the party of service by constantly holding dialogue with the people and striving to realize their wishes and desire.

Thus, based on democratization and harmony with the people, we will build a welfare society, pursuing the great reunified country. In conformity with the development of history and with the trend of the times, we will seek to attain the nation's prosperity and will strive to realize happiness and joy that all the people can share equally.

**Party Platform, Basic Policy**  
*SK911233 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean*  
*30 Oct 87 p 3*

[Major platform and basic policy of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] adopted at the party's founding convention held at the Hungsadan Building at Tong-sun-dong, Seoul, on 30 October]

**[Text] Platform:**

—The party shall maintain liberal democracy which ensures human rights, freedom, and equality as its basic ideal.

—Based on the trust and harmony of the people, the party shall concentrate all the political force of democratic forces.

—The party shall achieve an advanced economy by fostering the creativity and vitality of individual citizens based on a free economic system.

—The party shall place emphasis on the establishment of business ethics and the fair distribution of income and shall ensure a balanced development of the national economy.

—The party shall realize the conversion of farmers, fishermen, and workers into the middle class.

—The party shall build a society where common sense prevails, where there are no grievances, and where everyone trusts one another and lives an affluent life befitting a human being with equality ensured.

—The party shall ensure the autonomy of education, provide assistance so that creativity can be exerted, and ensure the balanced development of spiritual culture and science and technology.

—The party shall ensure freedom of the press and speech so that everyone can freely express their thoughts.

—The party shall endeavor to restore trust between fellow countrymen and take the initiative in the effort to reunify the fatherland based on the spirit of reconciliation on the principle of peace, democracy, and independence.

—The party shall contribute to world peace and prosperity, maintaining national spirit and independence as a member of the international community.

**Basic Policy:**

—Realization of democratic politics: The party fosters fresh and excellent force to succeed to the political heritage, thereby achieving advanced political development. The party shall totally institute the provincial autonomic system to bring forth an administration closely connected with the people. The party shall strengthen the function of the National Assembly and accomodate the people's unattended aspirations. The dignity and independence of the judicial branch should not be infringed upon under any circumstances. The party shall establish a career public servant system and ensure the rigorous neutrality of all public servants, including the military and the police. The party shall effect major reforms in administration and finance and realize small government, clean government, and an administration that serves the people.

—Leap forward to an advanced economy: The party shall ensure free economic activities of individuals and shall eliminate government restrictions and interference in order to promote fair competition. The party shall modernize agriculture and fisheries, increase the income of farmers and fishermen, and ensure the production cost and reasonable profit of the farm produce and fishery goods. The party shall reduce the tax burden on the personal income of wage earners and innovate tax administration. The party shall defend the unique domain of medium and small industries and reinforce the assistance in their technological development and finance.

—Realization of a welfare society: The party shall institute a national pension system to eliminate elderly people's worries. The party shall institute an expanded medical insurance system so that all people can benefit from medical care. The party shall ensure the three labor rights and women's rights.

—Development of education and culture: The party shall assist the pursuit of learning, protect the independence of education, and protect and foster culture and art that is unique to the nation.

—Strengthening foreign policy and national security: The party shall expand cooperative relations with all countries irrespective of their ideology and system, on the basis of mutual benefit and equality. The party shall improve the international trade environment and promote national interests.

—Taking the initiative for peaceful reunification: The party shall consistently pursue the issue of national reunification, transcending the interests of all political factions, with the people's agreement, and establishing a firm, reliable principle.

**Kim Chong-pil Readies Party**  
*SK030317 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*3 Nov 87 p 2*

[Text] New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], president Kim Chong-pil yesterday appointed heads of five special city and eight provincial branches in preparation for a full-fledged election campaign.

The NDRP presidential nominee will embark on his local stumping tour Friday. He will attend inauguration rallies for local chapters of the party.

Kim will appoint several vice presidents, the central committee chairman, the chief policy-maker and other key officers before his local tour.

**Chon Outlines Future of Saemaul Movement**  
*SK030821 Seoul YONHAP in English 0811 GMT*  
*3 Nov 87*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that in the future, the Saemaul (New Community) movement should emphasize efforts to enhance integration among the people in order to end national conflicts, dissolution and confrontation.

In a meeting of Saemaul movement leaders here, Chon said that the movement should also focus on concentrated support to farming and fishing villages to redress economic and social imbalances among various regions of the nation.

The Saemaul undong or new community movement, was initiated by the late President Pak Chong-hui in 1971, as part of a national development program.

More emphasis should be placed on efforts to induce rural intellectuals and youths to join the movement, Chon went on to say, because that could be an appropriate measure in preparing for the introduction of the local self-government system, to be launched next year.

Chon added that in order to plant the movement's roots deeply in the hearts of the people, the Saemaul movement leaders, as an example for others, should step up efforts to attain the movement's goals through originality and improved efficiency.

**Poll of Assemblymen on Political Prospects**  
*SK300000 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean*  
*24 Oct 87 p 4*

[Report on KYONGHYANG SINMUN poll of national assemblymen on political prospects—date not given]

[Text] The poll of ruling and opposition national assemblymen on political prospects and the current political situation showed serious differences in their views and opinions, thus attracting the people's attention.

Both ruling and opposition assemblymen generally showed an optimistic view on the political schedule up to 25 February next year.

According to the poll, 95.4% (103) of the 108 DJP assemblymen and 91.8% (57) of the 61 RDP assemblymen held the view that the future political schedule will be carried out smoothly, although there would be some partial disturbances, and that the elections and peaceful transfer of government will be carried out as scheduled.

However, the ruling and opposition assemblymen showed serious differences in their consciousness of factors that cause unrest over the course of carrying out the political schedule and on the priority of tasks the new government should undertake.

Concerning factors that cause unrest over the course of the political schedule, 28.9% of the DJP assemblymen pointed to subversive acts by leftist forces, 22.7% to activities on the campuses, 18.5% to disorder caused by overheated politics, and 17.9% to radical acts by some opposition and religious circles.

However, 29.5% of the RDP assemblymen pointed to military intervention; 15.7% to disorder caused by overheated politics; 10.6% to activities on the campuses; and 9.8% to subversive acts by leftist forces.

Such differences in views between the ruling and opposition assemblymen show that their positions and attitudes toward the current political situation are remarkably different from each other and mean that the ruling party has a deep sense of distrust of opposition circles and the opposition movement sphere, while the opposition party has a distrust of the military and the ruling camp.

The differences in views between the ruling and opposition circles on the priority of tasks that the new government should undertake also attracts our attention.

Concerning the priority of tasks the new government should undertake, 24.9% of the DJP assemblymen stressed stable economic development; 16.8%, the successful holding of the 1988 Olympics; 13.7%, pacification of the social atmosphere, including the establishment of social discipline; and 9.8%, the ensurance of security, thus indicating a view calling for a policy that assigns priority to stability.

However, 19.6% of the RDP assemblymen pointed to the large-scale expansion of freedom and democracy; 12.4% to intensification of the policy for distribution; 11.1% to measures for national harmony including prohibition of political retaliation; and 10.5% to prevention of the military from interfering in politics, thus showing the will for political reform.

In particular, only 8.4% of the DJP assemblymen called for a drastic expansion of freedom and democratization while only 9.2% of the RDP assemblymen pointed to the stable growth of the economy as an important task for the new government, thus showing a clear difference in views.

When this result is compared with the poll conducted by *Kyonghyang Sinmun* on 9 October of 100 political scholars, the current poll shows a sharp contrast to the ruling and opposition parties.

Concerning the priority tasks the forthcoming government should undertake, the political scholars pointed out that first should be the stable growth of the economy, second, the expansion of democratization steps, and third, realizing civilian politics, thus calling for harmony between stability and reform.

Concerning political and social prospects after the new government takes office, 3.2% of the DJP assemblymen and 5.9% of the RDP assemblymen noted that "there is the possibility that the new government may face bankruptcy even before expiration of its term of office;" while 4.2% of the DJP assemblymen and 7.8% of the RDP assemblymen predicted that "such disorder as to disturb economic development will take place." Thus, the number of those who predicted disorder is small, though the percentage of the RDP is a little greater than that of the DJP.

At the same time, 2.1% of the DJP and 3.9% of the RDP assemblymen pointed out that "there will never be any disorder." However, 32.6% of the DJP and 49% of the RDP assemblymen noted that "there will be some disorder, but it will not cause great problems," thus indicating a somewhat optimistic view.

What attracts our attention is that 56.8% of the DJP and 33.3% of the RDP assemblymen are of the opinion that the political and social prospects after the new government takes office will be affected by the new president. This indicates that each side has strong misgivings about the presidential candidate of the opposition side, showing the possibility that such misgivings may serve as a factor to cause unrest in political developments. Concerning the characteristics the next president should

have, the assemblymen from both sides answered by taking the presidential candidate from their respective side into account. The common elements between the two parties were honesty and political capability. The DJP assemblymen pointed out that the characteristics should be: first, honesty; second, fraternity with the people; third, strong leadership; and fourth, political ability. However, the RDP assemblymen noted: first, honesty; second, political ability; third, the degree of contribution to democratization; and fourth, strong leadership.

The poll of political scholars showed: first, honesty; second, leadership; and third, the degree of contribution to democratization. The current poll also showed that the assemblymen of minor opposition and independent parties had a more pessimistic view of future political prospects and the situation after the new government takes office than those of the DJP and RDP. Concerning the future political schedule, only 58.1% of them predicted that the elections and the peaceful transfer of government will be carried out smoothly, though some partial disturbances may take place, and 38.7% noted that there would be so many dangerous factors that they preferred to wait and see before comment.

Concerning the situation after the new government takes office, 22.6% pointed out that there is the possibility that the new government may face bankruptcy even before the expiration of its term of office, 19.3 % noted that such unrest as to disturb economic development will be caused, and 33.3 % replied that the situation will change according to the new president.

Concerning factors that cause unrest over the course of carrying out a smooth political schedule, 22.6% said overheated politics, 20.9% noted campus activities, and 17.7% pointed to subversive acts by leftist forces.

They said the characteristics that the new president should have are: first, honesty; second, political ability; and third, strong leadership. The assemblymen from minor opposition and independent parties showed concern about the heated confrontation between the DJP and the RDP and stressed that if this confrontation continues, they can hardly be optimistic about the future political climate.

#### I. On the Future's Prospect on Political Schedule:[unit: percent]

	DJP	RDP	Other	Total Assemblymen
Will be smoothly carried out without trouble:	6.1	5.5	0	5.0
There will be partial chaos, but the elections and peaceful transfer will be achieved as scheduled:	89.3	86.3	58.1	83.0
It will be difficult to hold the elections:	0	0	3.2	0.5
There are many dangerous factors. Let's wait and see	4.2	7.8	38.7	11.5
Total	100	100	100	100

**II. On Factors of Political Uneasiness:**

	Number of Assemblymen	Percentage
<b>Labor-management disputes:</b>	11	2.8
<b>Disturbance on campuses, including worker-student joint struggle:</b>	87	21.7
<b>Activities of leftist-leaning forces</b>	86	21.5
<b>Economic confusion:</b>	12	3.0
<b>Military intervention:</b>	46	11.5
<b>North Korea's disturbance against South Korea:</b>	19	4.8
<b>Confusion due to heated politics:</b>	73	18.3
<b>Violent activity of dissident off-stage opposition forces, including dissident religious organizations:</b>	49	12.3
<b>No answer:</b>	17	4.1
<b>Total:</b>	400	100

**III. On Qualification Requirement of Next President:**

	1st Reqmt	2d Reqmt	3d Reqmt	Points
<b>Health:</b>	29	2	3	94
<b>Honesty:</b>	58	12	5	203
<b>Integrity and cleanliness:</b>	18	8	2	72
<b>Humility and modesty:</b>	4	4	1	21
<b>Firm faith:</b>	12	10	4	60
<b>Clean private life:</b>	4	4	2	22
<b>Intimacy with people:</b>	21	28	7	96
<b>Strong leadership:</b>	20	27	1	124
<b>Strong consciousness and rich knowledge on national security:</b>	5	22	13	72
<b>Knowledge on economy:</b>	4	9	6	36
<b>Political ability:</b>	9	36	39	111
<b>Insight of international politics:</b>	2	8	13	35
<b>Firm will of unification:</b>	2	7	10	30
<b>Degree of contribution toward achieving democratization:</b>	7	13	46	93
<b>Smooth relationship with military:</b>	2	6	25	43
<b>Popularity among masses:</b>	3	4	14	31

Note: Points are the total of 1st requirement (3 points), 2d requirement (2 points), and 3d requirement (1 point).

**IV. The Task That the New Government Should Carry Out Most Preferentially:**

	Number of Assemblymen	Percentage
<b>Securing national security:</b>	43	7.2
<b>Continuation of economic policy for sustained growth:</b>	115	19.2
<b>Further expansion of steps for freedom and democratization:</b>	72	12.0
<b>Steps for national reconciliation, including ban on political retaliation:</b>	46	7.7
<b>Restoration of social atmosphere, including establishment of social discipline:</b>	60	10.0
<b>Establishment of a new unification policy:</b>	13	2.1
<b>Political stability through reorganization of political circles:</b>	55	9.2
<b>Steps to prevent the military from being involved in politics:</b>	31	5.1
<b>Strengthening of economic policy for fair distribution of wealth</b>	55	9.2
<b>Reduction of the military:</b>	0	0
<b>Successful holding of the Seoul Olympics:</b>	73	12.2
<b>Personnel reform of government employees:</b>	8	1.3
<b>Further promotion of the autonomy of the press:</b>	22	3.6
<b>No answer:</b>	7	1.2

**V. On the Political and Social Prospects After the Establishment of the New Government:**

	Number of Assemblymen	Percentage
There is a possibility that the new government will be forced to stepdown from office without completing its tenure:	15	7.5
There will be chaos that may create obstacles to economic development:	16	8.0
There will be chaos; but this will be no big problem:	72	36.0
There will be no chaos at all:	5	2.5
It will depend upon the new president:	92	46.0
No answer:	0	0

**VI. On the National Assembly Elections**

	Number of Assemblymen	Percentage
The majority electoral system of electing one man in one electoral district:	68	34.0
The present electoral system of electing two men in one electoral district:	21	10.5
The electoral system of electing one to three men in one electoral district according to its population:	68	34.0
To divide the present electoral districts with a large number of population, or to elect three men in such a large district without dividing it:	23	11.5
To elect three to five men in one electoral district by mixing medium and large districts into one district:	14	7.0
To adopt the majority electoral system of electing assemblymen, using a city and a province as a unit:	5	2.5
No answer:	1	0.5
Total:	200	100

**VII. Appropriate Number of Lawmakers Elected Through Proportional Representation**

	Number of Assemblymen	Percent
Half of the lawmakers	5	2.5
One-third	27	13.5
One-fourth	92	46.0
One-fifth	51	25.5
No reply	25	12.5
Total	200	100

**Proportions by Parties on Question II—Factors of Political Uneasiness: [unit: percent]**

	DJP	RDP	Others	Total
Labor-management disputes:	1.1	4.9	4.8	2.8
Disturbance on campuses, including worker-student joint struggle:	22.7	10.6	20.9	21.7
Activities of leftist-leaning forces:	28.9	9.8	17.7	21.5
Economic confusion:	2.1	3.9	4.8	3.0
Military intervention:	1.1	29.5	16.1	11.5
North Korea's disturbance against South Korea:	5.2	4.9	3.2	4.8
Confusion due to heated politics:	18.5	15.7	22.6	18.3
Violent activity of dissident off-stage opposition forces, including dissident religious organizations:	17.9	4.9	8.1	12.3

**Proportions by Parties on Question III—On Qualification Requirement of Next President: [unit: percent]**

	DJP	RDP	Others	Total
Health:	8.9	7.5	8.1	8.4
Honesty:	16.7	18.6	17.1	17.4
Integrity and cleanliness:	7.4	3.9	5.4	6.0
Humility and Modesty:	0.9	0	2.7	0.9
Firm faith:	4.6	5.2	8.6	4.9
Clean private life:	1.9	0	1.6	1.3

	DJP	RDP	Others	Total
Intimacy with people:	13.3	8.8	8.8	8.4
Strong leadership:	11.6	10.1	10.8	11.0
Strong consciousness and rich knowledge on national security:	7.4	3.9	5.4	6.0
Knowledge on economy:	1.9	4.9	1.6	2.7
Political ability:	10.9	15.0	12.9	12.4
Insight of international politics:	2.1	1.6	5.9	2.6
Firm will of unification:	0.5	4.2	1.6	1.8
Degree of contribution toward achieving democratization:	5.6	11.7	7.5	7.7
Smooth relationship with military:	3.9	1.3	3.2	3.0
Popularity among masses:	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9

**Proportions by Parties on Question IV—The Task That the New Government Should Carry Out Most Preferentially: [unit: percent]**

	DJP	RDP	Others	Total
Securing national security:	9.8	4.6	3.2	7.2
Continuation of economic policy for sustained growth:	24.9	9.2	18.3	19.2
Further expansion of steps for freedom and democratization:	8.4	19.6	10.8	12.0
Steps for national reconciliation, including ban on political retaliation:	2.8	11.1	17.2	7.7
Restoration of social atmosphere, including establishment of social discipline:	13.7	4.6	7.5	10.0
Establishment of a new unification policy:	0.7	5.9	0	2.1
Political stability through reorganization of political circles:	8.8	6.5	15.1	9.2
Steps to prevent the military from being involved in politics:	1.1	10.5	8.6	5.1
Strengthening economic policy for fair distribution of wealth	9.1	12.4	8.6	9.2
Reduction of the military:	0	0	0	0
Successful holding of the Seoul Olympics:	16.8	5.2	9.7	12.2
Personnel reform of government employees:	2.1	0.6	0	1.3
Further promotion of the autonomy of the press:	1.1	7.8	4.3	3.6

**Proportions by Parties on Question V—On Political and Social Prospects After the Establishment of the New Government: [unit: percent]**

	DJP	RDP	Others	Total
There is a possibility that the new government will be forced from office without completing its tenure:	3.2	5.9	22.6	7.5
There will be chaos that may create obstacles to economic development:	4.2	7.8	19.4	8.0
There will be chaos; but this will be no big problem:	32.6	49.0	25.8	36.0
There will be no chaos at all:	2.1	3.9	0	2.5
It will depend upon the new president:	56.8	33.3	32.3	46.0

**Proportions by Parties on Question VI—On the National Assembly Elections [unit: percent]**

	DJP	RDP	Others	Total
The majority electoral system of electing one man in one electoral district:	20.4	54.1	41.9	34.0
The present electoral system of electing two men in one electoral district:	12.6	5.9	12.9	10.5
The electoral system of electing one to three men in one electoral district according to its population:	45.3	16.4	29.0	34.0
To divide the present electoral districts with a large number of population, or to elect three men in such a large district without dividing it:	14.7	7.8	6.5	11.5

	<b>DJP</b>	<b>RDP</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
To elect three to five men in one electoral district by mixing medium and large districts into one district:	4.2	9.8	9.7	7.0
To adopt the majority electoral system of electing assembly-men, using a city and a province as a unit:	2.1	3.9	0	2.5

**Proportions by Parties on Question VII—The appropriate number of lawmakers elected through proportional representation [unit: percent]**

	<b>DJP</b>	<b>RDP</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Half of the lawmakers	3.2	2.0	0	2.5
One-third	34.7	9.8	12.9	13.5
One-fourth	45.3	47.1	45.2	46.0
One-fifth	15.3	35.8	38.7	25.5

Burma

**President U San Yu Returns From European Tour**

**Pays Visit to FRG**

For reportage on President U San Yu's Trip to the FRG, including talks held with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 30 October West Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

**Returns to Rangoon**

*BK030719 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0630 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] U San Yu, vice chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and chairman of the State Council, accompanied by his wife Daw Than Shein, returned to Rangoon in a special plane at 0845 today after paying a state visit to the SFRY, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the FRG at the invitations of Mr Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY; Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Dr Richard Von Weizsaecker, federal president of the FRG.

President U San Yu was welcomed at the Rangoon airport by members of the BSPP Central Executive Committee and their wives led by U Aye Ko, general secretary of the BSPP and vice president; U Sein Lwin, joint general secretary of the BSPP and State Council secretary; members of the State Council and their wives; the prime minister; chairmen of the central state organs of power; members of the Council of Ministers and their wives; deputy ministers; Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Thai Ambassador to Burma, and his wife; Mr Branko Vuletic, Yugoslav ambassador to Burma, and his wife; Mr Constantin Popescu, Romanian Embassy charge d'affaires ad interim, and his wife; Mr Franz Erwin Ring, FRG Embassy charge d'affaires ad interim, and his wife; and senior military and civilian officials.

Returning with President U San Yu and his wife, Daw Than Shein, were U Ba Thaw, member of the State Council, and his wife; Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and planning, and his wife; U Ye Gaung, foreign minister, and his wife; U Maung Cho, minister of industry-2, and his wife; General Saw Maung, deputy defense minister and defense services chief of staff, and his wife; U Nyein Maung, secretary of the party central headquarters; U Min Kyi, member of the party Committee for International Relations and Foreign Affairs; Colonel Aung Myint Baw, director general of the Office of the President; and U Ohn Gyaw and U Shwe Zin, directors general of the Foreign Ministry; and departmental officials.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

**Malaysia**

**Further Reports on Ordered Detentions**

*BK030748 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0733 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 3 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian police Tuesday [3 November] confirmed the detention of opposition member of Parliament Dr Tan Seng Giaw under the Internal Security Act (detention without trial) Monday night, bringing to 92 the number detained under the act since Oct 27.

A statement from the federal police headquarters said Dr Tan, who is also a Central Committee member of the Democratic Action Party (DAP), was picked up at his house.

Fourteen of those arrested since Oct 27 are DAP members.

**Minister Disavows Racism**

*BK021458 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay  
1230 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat made it clear today that the government's decision to arrest 91 persons under the Internal Security Act [ISA] was not an action implemented in a hurry, or aimed at inflicting hardships on certain groups of people. He added that the action was not racist in nature because the arrested persons belong to all ethnic groups in the country. He urged all quarters, especially the personnel of the Information Ministry to support the government's action, which was necessary to ensure peace and stability in the country.

Datuk Mohamed Rahmat made the remarks at a monthly meeting at the Information Ministry in Kuala Lumpur.

Speaking on radio and television programs, Datuk Mohamed said all programs which may provoke racist sentiment must be removed and replaced with programs which can foster racial unity and understanding.

**Paper Notes 'Tangible Relief'**

*BK021022 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 1 Nov 87 p 14*

[Editorial: "All for the better"]

[Text] Five days after the commencement of arrests under the Internal Security Act [ISA], the tangible relief that has suffused the nation stands as a vindication of the Government's decision to act with firmness in quelling the more strident voices of Malaysian dissent. The immediate shock of the 89 ISA arrests so far has begun to give way to a thankfulness that the spectre of the

mammoth UMNO [United Malays National Organization] rally originally planned for today no longer haunts the rakyat with apprehension and foreboding.

Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad has again proved that he knows this nation far better than his newly-silenced critics would allow. The public reaction to the developments of the past few days attests to his precise gauging of popular sentiment and response. Kuala Lumpur this weekend is as busy and bustling as ever, the streets are thronged as usual, night-spots are suffering no diminution in patronage, and the stock market—that most sensitive of indicators of the most intangible of sentiments—is rising in a healthy flush of returning confidence.

This has taught us something important about the nature of this nation. First, there is no longer any doubt that Malaysians cherish peace very greatly. Second, the spectacular exercise of dissent is not as widely supported as Malaysia's dissenters had believed, and the majority of Malaysians would always prefer tranquillity over even the most justified criticism, if that criticism is expressed in such a manner as to overspill the arena of policy and flood into the streets. This amounts to a signal lesson in how to conduct dissent in this country.

Perhaps there will now emerge a more profound understanding of why the concept of the Barisan Nasional has remained the choice of Malaysians for 30 uninterrupted years—it is the Barisan ideal of consensus and sober consultation that rings a chord of harmony in the hearts of most Malaysians. This is by no means to say that there should never be objections, criticism and dissent; but it does mean that such objections have to be voiced and dealt with at such levels and in such a manner as not to have dissent overflow with untrammelled passion and cause anxiety amongst the common rakyat. Malaysians have now shown that no matter how valid the underlying arguments, they would prefer not to have them transmitted through the mechanism of a street brawl.

For the moment, then, it is enough that the country is now enjoying the first respite from strident political passion in months. It is becoming possible now to take a long-shot of what has happened, a macro-view so to speak, and see that even the riots of 1969 did not pass without the emergence of one or two positive things in the maturation of Malaysia. This week's events may turn out to be as seminal and this time blood did not have to flow in the streets.

We have known all along that nation building in a multi-racial society like ours is not easy. But deeds have not matched words often enough. All the more reason why there has to be a rededication to the determined, conscious and committed effort required of us all as true Malaysians.

**New Copyright Law Effective 1 December**  
*BK021728 Hong Kong AFP in English 1710 GMT*  
*2 Nov 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 2 (AFP)—Malaysia's new Copyright Act, which provides for stringent penalties for offenders, will come into force on December 1, Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Kok Wee Kiat said Monday.

He said that the 1987 Act which replaces the present Copyright Act 1969 provides for a fine of 10,000 Malaysian dollars (3,840 U.S.) for every infringement or a jail term of not more than five years or both.

The penalty for making or having any equipment for producing unauthorised copies of copyright works has been increased to 20,000 Malaysian dollars (7,690 U.S.) fine or a 10-year jail term, he said.

The new law, passed by Parliament in April, increases the period of copyright protection from 20-25 to 50 years for all works including music, literature, dramatic works, computer programmes and compilations, films, sound recordings, broadcasts and art.

Mr. Kok, who was opening the Ninth International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers Asia Pacific Regional Council Meeting, said that subsidiary legislation on publishing translations of literary works and imports would be promulgated soon.

About 35 officials from the Asia-Pacific region, Britain and the United States are attending the two-day meeting.

## BRIEFS

### Hong Kong Trawlers Detained

Police in Sarawak have detained two Hong Kong fishing trawlers together with their 27 crew members for illegally fishing in Malaysian territorial waters. The chief of the Sarawak Marine Police said the two trawlers were apprehended near Bintulu on 30 October. The two trawlers are equipped with cold storage, aquarium, and modern communications facilities including ship-to-ship radio communications. Police also seized 4 tonnes of fish from the two trawlers which left Hong Kong on 23 October. The crew members, whose ages range from 17 to 46, were brought to court, which ordered a 7-day detention. [Summary] *Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 2 Nov 87 BK*

### Vietnamese Illegal Immigrants

Thirty one Vietnamese illegal immigrants who arrived at Labuan Island in the East Malaysian state of Sabah on 26 October are now at a transit holding camp near Kuala Lumpur. Labuan Task Force Seventh Branch Director (Hasan Putih) said on 3 November that the branch had completed investigations into the background of the

group which included 16 children and further action would be taken by the headquarters. The Royal Malaysian Navy had towed the Vietnamese boat to Labuan after it was sighted in Malaysia's exclusive economic zone waters. [Summary] *Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Nov 87 BK]*

### Cambodia

#### **Thai Overflights for Week Ending 24 October** *BK020655 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Nov (SPK)—During the week ending 24 October, Thai L-19's, F-5's, and A-37's carried out 11 reconnaissance flights above the intersection of the Cambodian, Lao, and Thai borders and the temple of Preah Vihear (Preah Vihear Province), the sectors from west of Ampil to Kouk Romiet, So Da, and west of Ta Sanh (Battambang), Hill 1,271 (Pursat), and the region west-northwest of Koh Kong, from 2-10 km inside Cambodian territory.

On the ground, Thai gunners fired 10-40 cannon shells daily on Chan Kraham and other Cambodian regions bordering Thailand.

Meanwhile, Cambodian armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnam Army volunteers put out of action 189 Cambodian reactionaries who had infiltrated from Thailand, including 117 killed, 38 captured, and 34 others forced to surrender. They seized a total of 120 heavy arms, 104 artillery shells, 76 mines, and a quantity of other war materiel!

#### **Deputy Minister Receives Soviet Delegation** *BK030543 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] On 31 October, at the office of the front's Phnom Penh chapter, Comrade Khim Pon, deputy interior minister and chairman of the Phnom Penh branch of the Cambodian-Soviet friendship association, held cordial talks with an art delegation from the Soviet-Cambodian friendship association led by Comrade Kadatskiy Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich, candidate member of the Ukrainian party Central Committee and chairman of a Ukrainian Republic committee [State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education].

On this occasion, Comrade Khim Pon expressed happiness with the delegation's visit to Cambodia, which strengthens and expands the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries' people, as well as between the two associations, for the common benefit of the two countries and contributes to the cause of the struggle for peace and socialism. Comrade Khim Pon also unreservedly supported the correct Soviet foreign policy and every peace initiative of Comrade General

Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev aimed at eliminating the danger of war, ending the arms race, and strengthening peace, friendship, and cooperation among people the world over.

Replying, Comrade Kadatskiy Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich stressed that the Soviet Union supports every point of Cambodia's stand and will continue to support every constructive PRK proposal aimed at peacefully resolving the Cambodian problem. The comrade head of the delegation further affirmed that the Soviet party, government, and people will continue to provide all kinds of assistance and support to efforts to peacefully find a political solution to the Cambodian problem to strengthen peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

#### **Ney Pena, Others Plant Trees Near USSR Embassy** *BK020645 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2 Nov 87*

[Text] On the morning of 31 October, the Phnom Penh municipality authorities organized a labor day to plant 210 trees in the garden north of the USSR Embassy in Cambodia to mark the 70th anniversary of the Russian Great October Revolution.

Taking part in this labor day were Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and interior minister; Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and foreign minister; Comrade Thong Khon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee; and a multitude of cadres and workers in Phnom Penh. Comrade ambassadors, charge d'affaires, and representatives of various friendly embassies in Cambodia also took part in this labor day.

Activities on this labor day showed the great unity around the banner of peace, the immortal banner of the Great October Revolution and of the Cambodian revolution as well as peace-loving socialist and progressive countries the world over. This new garden will become a garden of peace for children and youths of every generation.

#### **Deputy Minister Receives Bulgarian Attache** *BK030403 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 October, at the 13 October Hotel, Comrade Deputy Defense Minister Soy Keo held cordial talks with Colonel (Georgi Banochaliyev), military attache of the Bulgarian Embassy in the PRK. Also present on that occasion were Comrade (Prak Mali), chef de cabinet of the Defense Ministry, and Comrade Mam Sophat, deputy chief of the foreign relations department. Comrade Leon Beraha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was also present.

Comrade Soy Keo welcomed the assistance and support of the Bulgarian party, state, and people who have made an important contribution, enabling the Cambodian revolution to win successive victories. The understanding and cooperation between Cambodia and Bulgaria will certainly bring results to the Cambodian revolutionary cause.

Speaking on the occasion, Colonel (Banochaliyev) expressed great satisfaction with the comprehensive success of the Cambodian revolutionary cause in the past, particularly the growth of the KPRAF. Along with the socialist community—with the light of the October Revolution and with the Soviet Union as the main pillar—the Bulgarian Army and people will always support the Cambodian people's just struggle until they win complete victory in defending and building the fatherland toward socialism.

This meeting went on in a happy and most cordial atmosphere.

**Cuban Foreign Minister Reaffirms Support**  
*BK031323 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 3—The Cuban Government fully supports the PRK's Oct. 8, 1987 statement on the political solution to the Kampuchean issue, said Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli in his meeting in Havana on Oct. 30 with President Heng Samrin's Special Envoy Long Visalo, who is also assistant to the Kampuchean foreign minister, on a visit to Cuba.

The Cuban diplomat reaffirmed the Cuban Government and people's solidarity with the Kampuchean people in the latter's just cause to achieve the national reconciliation and normalization of relations with the neighbouring countries and in their efforts to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Also present at the reception were Kampuchean Ambassador to Cuba R. Kong, and Jose Guera, head of the Asia-Oceania Department of the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

On that occasion the two sides exchanged views on matters of mutual concern and on the national reconciliation policy carried out by the PRK's Government.

**34 'Misled' Persons Return at End of October**  
*BK030735 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Nov (SPK)—In the last week of October, 34 persons misled by enemy propaganda presented themselves to revolutionary authorities in various localities throughout the country, bringing along with them 3 weapons.

It is to be noted that in the 10th month of this year, the provinces of Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom and the border province of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey respectively received 39, 72, and 157 weapons and a quantity of war materiel.

**Li Xiannian's Support for CGDK Cited**  
*BK030322 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] On 29 October, Chinese President Li Xiannian hosted a reception for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, in honor of his 65th birthday.

In his well-wishing speech for the samdech, President Li Xiannian said this year the UN General Assembly once again adopted a resolution with an overwhelming majority of 117 votes demanding that Vietnam pull out all its forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves. This is another major diplomatic victory of the CGDK headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Li Xiannian warmly expressed his wishes to the samdech and his wife and reaffirmed China's firm support for the Cambodian people's just struggle for national liberation against the Vietnamese aggressors. He said the Chinese Government and people, as in the past, will continue to unwaveringly support the Cambodian people's just struggle under the samdech's leadership until winning the final victory.

The samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea profoundly praised the close relations and long-standing fraternal solidarity between Cambodia and China and their people. On behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and the CGDK's tripartite armed forces, the samdech expressed profound gratitude to the Chinese people and government for consistently supporting and providing all kinds of assistance to the Cambodian people in the national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The samdech also profoundly thanked China and 116 countries that voted in support of the resolution on the Cambodian situation at the 42d UN General Assembly session. The samdech said every year, increasing numbers of governments and people the world over resolutely voice their support for the Cambodian people's struggle and demand that Vietnam unconditionally pull out all its forces from Cambodia. This has greatly isolated Vietnam, a war-mongering country which is implementing an aggressive and expansionist policy. Vietnam is also condemned from every direction.

This is a great encouragement for the Cambodian people within and outside the country to continue to unite and firmly and resolutely struggle to liberate the country. The samdech further said sooner or later, the Vietnamese aggressors will be chased out of Cambodian territory and an independent, happy, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia will be restored.

BRIEFS

**Phnom Penh Party Delegation**

**Phnom Penh SPK October 31**—A delegation of the Phnom Penh party and People's Revolutionary Committee led by Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee, was back home Thursday morning after a 10-day official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. It was welcomed home at Pochentong Airport by Thong Khon, candidate member of the party Central Committee and mayor of Phnom Penh; and other Kampuchean officials. Pheli Khounlaleuk, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present. [Text] *[Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 31 Oct 87 BK]*

**Indonesia**

**Suharto Supports Defense for ASEAN Nations**  
*BK021021 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] President Suharto stated in Jakarta that Southeast Asia should be a peaceful, free, and neutral zone. To realize that, the national defenses of the ASEAN member countries must be maintained. He said when receiving the ministers of environment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta last weekend.

The head of state further said that national defense could only be materialized by maintaining the stability through development programs in all fields.

Meanwhile, Indonesian Minister for Population Affairs and Environment Dr Emil Salim flanked by ASEAN ministers of environment—Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand—said that the results of the third meeting of ASEAN ministers of environment, which ended in Jakarta Friday [30 October] will be presented to the ASEAN summit in Manila in December.

**Mokhtar Welcomes Scheduled U.S.-USSR Summit**  
*BK010758 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 1 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Indonesia and Japan have welcomed the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting to be held in Washington on 7 December. The meeting, which was announced by President Ronald Reagan, will cover many issues. Indonesia, through Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, expressed its pleasure at this because a summit of the two countries will have a positive effect not only on the world political situation but also on the economic situation.

Speaking to newsmen before leaving Jakarta for New York yesterday, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that the real purpose of the meeting between the leaders of the

two superpowers is to discuss various issues between the two countries, including regional issues. Thus, the meeting will be a first step. The minister is optimistic that the summit meeting will in due time have positive effects on regional problems such as Cambodia.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar is leaving for New York to chair a consultative meeting of the ambassadors of the Republic of Indonesia accredited to the Americas as well as attending the UN General Assembly session again. [passage omitted]

**Minister on Vo Van Kiet Visit, Aid to SRV**  
*BK031017 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] Following his meeting with President Suharto at the latter's residence on Cendana Street in Jakarta this morning, Minister for National Planning and Development Sumarlin told newsmen that Vo Van Kiet, the Vietnamese vice prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, is scheduled to make a 5-day working visit to Indonesia beginning 16 November. He said the visit of Vo Van Kiet and his 10-member delegation is aimed at studying the Indonesian Government's method of overcoming development problems in fields such as the economy and agriculture.

Speaking on the possibility of Indonesian aid to Vietnam, Minister Sumarlin explained that the government may offer aid such as family planning and agricultural counseling wherever possible. Vo Van Kiet will visit projects including the (Sang Hiang Sri) Food Development and Research Center in West Java.

**Democratic Party Seeks To Halt Graft**  
*BK021323 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 27 Oct 87 p 1*

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI] yesterday [26 October] made its strongest ever appeal for 5 years of continued crackdown on embezzlement, claiming that graft had become part of the Indonesians' way of life and had corrupted the mentality of many citizens, including government officials.

The party also called for a halt to unnecessary allocations of state budget for the myriad documents required of the public by bureaucrats and urged a complete elimination of unfair judiciary practices including settlement of court cases through bribery.

Kwik Kian Gie, spokesman for the PDI Faction on the People's Consultative Assembly's (MPR) Working committee, made the unusual appeals in a committee plenary session which was presided over by the chairman R. Soeprapto—the former governor of Jakarta.

"While the state has suffered financial losses, graft has corrupted the nation's mentality," the party spokesman said.

It has become "part of (our) way of life, destroyed the morale and mentality of many citizens (ranging) from government officials to ordinary people, from adults to children..." he stated.

"We have been so accustomed to spending for the myriad documents issued by the government... We have settled various judiciary cases with money," Kwik Kian Gie said.

The party said that the 1988 GBHN (Broad Outlines of State Policy) should include regulations on "all-out anti-graft campaigns" which it said should be held across the country in the next five years.

Kwik Kian Gie also called for immediate action to combat the problem of unfair distribution of the country's wealth.

One way to do this, he said, is to narrow the widening gap between the rich and the poor based on a sense of justice.

He said without such efforts, the nationally promulgated austerity drive will only cause rich people here to "put on a drama" by pretending to be poor in the eyes of their fellow citizens while amassing wealth overseas.

PDI was of the opinion that in the present economic development era, patriotism and nationalism should be encouraged to grow in order to be able to shield the nation against "new forms of colonialism."

The party cautioned that developed nations still have as high degree of intention as ever before to colonize less developed ones.

If in the past they used weapons, today they would use technology, management and investments to dictate to the weaker countries, the spokesman noted.

The PDI Faction said an answer to the problem would be the intensification of alertness, comprehensive analysis and careful calculations on concrete gains and losses by present day Indonesians so that the country's colonial history will not repeat itself.

"This could be done without closing the country's doors to them, since the aim is only to provide the chances to acquire the best possible results" for this nation, the party spokesman said.

PDI's ideas for the next GBHN were, however, countered indirectly by the Armed Forces (ABRI) Faction which said President Suharto had, in fact, forwarded his views on the matter through a speech he delivered Oct. 1 when the new session of the legislature was commissioned.

The faction said Suharto's draft ideas on GBHN were already complete and can, therefore, be used as they are in formulating the next outlines of state policy.

The ABRI Faction is ready to discuss the draft with other factions under the MPR, its spokesman Bakri Sriharsono said.

It said the draft should be made the basis for the formulation of the next GBHN, however.

It said that the draft was "completely in line" with the country's 1945 (year of independence) Constitution.

Since Oct. 1 when Suharto announced his ideas for the GBHJN, local politicians have reacted to them favorably.

## BRIEFS

### State Minister Dies

The Minister of State for Women's Affairs, Mrs Lasiah Sutanto, passed away in her house in Jakarta on 2 November. The body is now lying in state at the ministerial residence, Jakarta. She was 63 years old. [Summary] *Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 2 Nov 86 BK*

### Laos

#### Bridge Construction Projects Reviewed

*BK011307 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 30 Oct 87*

[Feature: "Our Great Friends"]

[Text] All-round assistance and cooperation with various fraternal socialist countries is a necessary factor enabling an underdeveloped country such as ours to advance to socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development. For this reason, our party has reiterated its complete adherence to the socialist system, in particular to the great Soviet Union.

Soviet-Lao cooperation has been maintained for a long time and has covered all sectors of social and economic life of the LPDR. This cooperation has been developed on the firm basis of the unification of the political line of thinking of the CPSU and the LPRP which were founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Bridge construction is one of the many facets of our cooperation with the Soviet Union. There are three bridges which have been built with Soviet assistance—those across the Nam Neun, Nam Ngum, and Nam Kading Rivers. The bridge across the Nam Kading River is a large bridge which was completed on 19 October 1985. It is 365 meters long, 10 meters wide, and has a 1 meter footpath on each side. The construction of the

Nam Kading Bridge has helped the land transportation service. Formerly it was necessary to use barges to carry vehicles across the Nam Kading River, a difficult and time-consuming process. Now, following the construction of the bridge, favorable conditions have been created for speeding up the spearhead task of transporting materials and equipment for building technical foundations and the national economy. This bridge is even more significant as it is named in honor of Yuriy Gagarin—renowned Soviet hero—as a symbol of Soviet-Lao friendship and cooperation.

The success of such cooperation proves the effectiveness of the relations of friendship and effective assistance between the parties, governments, and peoples of the Soviet Union and Laos. The Lao people of various tribes appreciate the kindness of the party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union who are always showing their concern and providing sincere support and assistance to our LPDR.

**Phoumi Vongvichit Receives GDR Delegation**  
*BK031054 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Vientiane, November 3 (KPL)—“It is very important to have peace, friendship and cooperation,” said Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting-president of the Lao PDR and president of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, on November 2 while receiving here a delegation of the SED Control Committee led by its vice-chairman Werner Muller, member of the SED CC.

Touching on Lao-Thai and Lao-Chinese relations, the acting-president pointed out that the Lao PDR wants to maintain good relations with neighbouring countries, particularly to normalise relations with China and Thailand.

Referring to the construction in the country he said that the socialist restructuring and construction have been carried out profoundly and widely, particularly the development of agriculture, to provide a basis for the development of industry in the country step by step.

Speaking about the present visit of the delegation, Werner Muller expressed his thanks to the Lao side for its warm welcome, describing it as a contribution to further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He, on this occasion, also conveyed the GDR leaders’ regards to Lao leaders.

**Leaders Greet Algerian Anniversary**  
*BK020555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 1 Nov 87*

[Text] On 1 November, His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria [DPRA], in Algiers.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the Algerian revolution, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, the Lao people, and in my own name, I am extremely happy to extend my warm and sincere congratulations to Your Excellency and, through you, to the government and people of the DPRA. I would like to take this opportunity to wish that the existing friendship relations and solidarity between our two countries and people be further strengthened.

I wish your excellency good health and new greater achievements in fulfilling your noble tasks, and the friendly Algerian people good life and prosperity.

On the same day, His Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR, also sent a congratulatory message to DPRA President Chadli Bendjedid.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the Algerian revolution, the Lao Government and people and I myself would like to extend our warm congratulations and best wishes for happiness and prosperity to Your Excellency and the friendly Algerian Government and people. Thirty-three years of the heroic struggle of the Algerian people for national liberation and national construction have positively contributed to the cause of liberating the oppressed peoples and to increasing the strength of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

May the friendship relations and solidarity between our two countries and peoples be further strengthened.

On the same occasion, His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, also sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign affairs minister of the DPRA.

**Paper Calls for Consolidation of Armed Forces**  
*BK020525 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0430 GMT 31 Oct 87*

[Editorial: “Positively Consolidate and Build Forces in All Fields”]

[Text] It is necessary to consolidate and build all types of the armed forces in the new situation to incessantly raise their all-round quality so as to allow them to firmly fulfill the tasks of defending the country and building socialism. The necessary call to raise the all-round quality of our Armed Forces is an indispensable and decisive factor in determining the matter of life and death of our country. This means that if we want to securely defend our country, we must maintain strong national defense forces. In the past as well as at present, our Armed Forces have been built to become considerably effective, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Local militiamen and public security forces throughout the country have grown up and become stronger in many respects, triumphantly contributing to fulfilling the tasks of national

defense over the past more than 10 years. Nevertheless, with regards to the requirements of the new situation and on the basis of the situation in our country, our Armed Forces have not yet been able to fully fulfill their duties. We must continue to consolidate and increase the all-round quality of our Armed Forces.

The all-round consolidating and building of the Armed Forces—be they regular Armed Forces, regional forces, or local militiamen—at present must be directed in any part to love the people, and to train themselves in all fields to deserve to be genuine revolutionary combatants of the people.

With regard to their organization, attention must be paid to firmly upgrading, consolidating, and reorganizing leading and commanding cadres at all levels, for example at the company and battalion levels, aimed at strengthening their command apparatuses, implementing the one-man command or group command systems, and consolidating all-round and direct leadership of the party.

The issue of upgrading and increasing the combat preparedness of the Armed Forces is a decisive factor in scoring victory. Therefore, it is necessary that the Armed Forces must be trained and encouraged to maintain a high level of combat preparedness to remain strong at all times. They must be trained to firmly grasp the method of carrying out fighting independently and in coordination with other units in accordance with the new situation and special characteristics and terrains in our country.

At present, our Armed Forces are continuously growing stronger and bigger. It is, therefore, necessary for us to provide new lessons for them to gain more capabilities. In carrying out the tasks of consolidation, training, and upgrading of the Armed Forces their leadership organizations at all levels must study and apply the resolutions of the fourth party congress and turn them into detailed plans for educating their respective units under the supervision and with the assistance of the LPA General Staff Department's training service. In addition to providing them with lessons and training in upgrading their combat preparedness, efforts must also be made to simultaneously upgrading their specialized technical aspects so as to make them strong enough to fulfill their tasks.

To ensure an effective consolidation and building of our Armed Forces, the party and command committees and all levels must firmly study and grasp all instructions of the LPA General Staff Department's training service periodically circulated among all combat units during training and study sessions and must coordinate with training instructors at their respective units in organizing training sessions. In grass-roots localities, the administrations must coordinate with the command committees at their levels to provide effective training to the regional forces and local militia units.

In brief, in consolidating and building our Armed Forces in all aspects, we must persevere in doing everything to allow them to firmly attain new standards and steps in accordance with the resolution adopted by the central national defense and public security maintenance committee so as to enable them to fulfill the tasks of national defense in the new situation in the world.

**Saman Vi-gnaket Attends Photo Exhibition**  
*BK031040 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Vientiane, November 3 (KPL)—The Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the Soviet Embassy opened here yesterday a photo exhibition in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution. [passage omitted]

The photos on display reflect the historical revolutionary activities undertaken by Lenin and the all-round development of the Soviet Union, and its becoming a bastion for socialism. The Soviet peace policy and its tireless efforts for mankind's prosperity and for the elimination of nuclear arenas are also depicted at the exhibition.

Guests of honour present at the opening ceremony were Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member and head of the organizational committee of the LPRP CC and Kham-bou Sounisai, member of the LPRP CC and chairman of the national committee for socialist welfare and war veterans.

Socialist diplomats and representatives of international agencies to Laos were also on hand.

**BRIEFS**

**Court Delegation Returns**

A delegation of our Lao Supreme People's Court led by Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice and chief of the Supreme People's Court, returned to Vientiane on 29 October after ending a friendship visit to the SRV. During its stay in Vietnam for more than a week, the delegation met and discussed with the Vietnamese side the matters on cooperation and exchanges of lessons on the law and justice work. [Text]/*Vientiane Domestic Lao 0000 GMT 30 Oct 87 BK*

**Medal for MPR Troupe**

Vientiane, October 31(KPL)—Thongsing Thammavong, member of the LPRP CC, minister of culture and president of the Lao-Mongolian Friendship Association, on Oct. 29 presented here the "Mittaphap" (Friendship) medal to a Mongolian art troupe in recognition of its contribution to further strengthening the fraternal solidarity and friendship between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. The 30-member Mongolian art troupe made a performance tour of the Lao PDR

from October 22-29 on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great Russian October Revolution and the 63rd anniversary of the Mongolian national day. It gave 5 performances altogether at various places in Vientiane and left good impressions on the audiences. [Text] [Vientiane KPL English 0907 GMT 31 Oct 87 BK]

### Philippines

**Aquino Comments on Recent Urban Killings**  
*OW021147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT  
2 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov. 2 KYODO—President Corazon Aquino said in a radio program Sunday the 18-year-old insurgency "has gone to the urban centers" and lamented the killings of the Americans in Angeles and the government men in Manila.

"We assure the American Government and all other people that our enforcement agencies are investigating this matter", she said.

But she remarked that "it is really difficult to guard against them (rebels)."

Manila police authorities Monday filed illegal possession of explosives charges against a State University president a day after policemen raided his campus and arrested 39 suspected NPA "Sparrows."

Dr. Nemsio Prudente, president of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines, said the three hand grenades found in his office toilet were "planted by the police."

The charges will be studied by Manila police prosecutor Luis Victor before they are formally lodged in court.

The 39 arrested later turned out to be refugees who escaped to Manila from anti-communist vigilante violence from Leyte in central Philippines.

The Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA) and the Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT) denounced the raid and arrests as violations of human rights and academic freedom.

PAHRA demanded the Aquino government "stop the futile and fatal military solution ... to the insurgency problem as per dictates of the U.S. who stands to benefit from such a solution."

In a report to Aquino, Manila's police chief said the raid was "in line with your excellency's" desire for a more aggressive anti-insurgency action by the military and police elements in Metro Manila.

Lolita Dellosa, a teacher from Leyte whose husband was among those arrested, denied that they were NPA members. She described the vigilantes as village thugs, cattle rustlers and thieves armed by the military to harass them.

"If we were NPA's, we would have fled to the mountains. We would not have come to Manila...where we will be arrested by the military", she said.

"I think the situation is very, very serious", said Maria Serena Diokno, chairman of the National Movement to Disband the Vigilantes (NMDV) when asked to comment on the police raids.

"What worries me most is that everything is reduced to a very simplistic formula—either or—if you don't want the vigilantes, it means you are for the NPA. Is that correct?"

**Communists Threaten To Kill U.S. Citizens**  
*HK030313 Hong Kong AFP in English 0309 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov 3 (AFP)—Communist insurgents here have warned that they will kill U.S. citizens in retaliation for what they say is Washington's involvement in Philippines affairs.

"The American people will have to pay in blood for the crime of their government against our people," a communist New People's Army (NPA) spokesman said in an interview published Tuesday by the *Financial Post* newspaper.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Gerald Huchel declined to comment on the report.

The NPA threat against the more than 100,000 Americans in this former U.S. colony followed the murder of three Americans, including two servicemen, near the Clark Air Base north of here Wednesday.

The NPA, which has long opposed "U.S. imperialism," is believed to have been responsible for the murders but no unit of the 23,000-strong force has claimed credit.

The NPA spokesman listed the U.S. targets as servicemen, spies, and managers of firms that are abusive to their workers.

"The American government will be drawn into our war and, unfortunately, the American people will also be drawn into it," he said.

The NPA spokesman said that "as long as the U.S. involvement remains in the Philippines, the United States will have to pay for it."

The *Financial Post* also quoted two members of the NPA assassination force in Manila, the Alex Boncayao Brigade, as saying that "it will get worse for Americans before it gets better."

While maintaining that their unit was not responsible for the slaying of the servicemen, they warned that they will hit "those Americans meddling in Philippine affairs."

Hours before the Clark killings, the U.S. embassy announced the recall of a military attache accused of meddling in an August coup attempt in Manila.

The U.S. Government has been the main backer of the Philippine government in its 18-year-old war against the NPA. It provides about 180 million dollars in yearly military and economic aid as rent for Clark and Subic Naval Base.

The United States is also the biggest investor in the country. Estimates of total U.S. investment range from 1.5 billion to three billion dollars.

Mr. Huchel said that there are 70,000 to 90,000 non-military U.S. citizens in the Philippines at any one time. Servicemen, defense department employees and their dependents living in Clark and Subic total another 40,000, according to figures obtained from the bases.

The U.S. community in the Philippines includes businessmen, diplomats, priests, nuns, students and Peace Corps volunteers. Many of them have married Filipino citizens.

Clark residents and U.S. Embassy staff have been advised by the U.S. authorities not to travel round unless it is essential, and embassy staff were warned at the weekend to keep off the Ermita nightclub strip in Manila for fear of fresh attacks.

**Dynamite Sticks Found in Convention Center**  
**HK031037 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT**  
**3 Nov 87**

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 3 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Tuesday sought to dispel the image of a Philippines in turmoil as security forces defused a powerful bomb at a government center and communist rebels vowed to kill U.S. citizens.

"I know that in many newspaper reports about the Philippines around the world, they portray us in turmoil," she told participants in an international meeting of the Chinese-language press who called at the presidential palace.

"I think you have seen for yourself that this is not true," she added, calling on the journalists to tell foreign readers "what you have seen."

As Mrs. Aquino spoke, presidential guards in another part of Manila led explosives disposal teams in defusing a bomb at a government building housing the Foreign Affairs Department, eye-witnesses said.

The troops found some 70 dynamite sticks with timing devices at a side entrance of the sprawling Philippine International Convention Center, site of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit set for December. [passage omitted]

There was swift speculation among diplomats that the bomb was planted by Aquino's foes to embarrass her and portray her government as incapable of hosting the ASEAN summit, but no group immediately claimed responsibility.

The bomb was defused about three hours before new foreign secretary Raul Manglapus, who has an office in the building, was scheduled to start a tour of ASEAN capitals as part of preparations for the December 14-16 summit.

He dismissed the bomb as a "minor incident" and said its discovery "only shows the alertness of our security force."

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said he doubted if the discovery of the bomb would affect the ASEAN summit schedule, and repeated the government's assurance that it can host a safe meeting.

The bomb scare came three weeks after a powerful explosion blew off part of a concrete side entrance of the Japanese-owned Manila Garden Hotel. Bomb experts said the device found Tuesday would have been much more powerful. [passage omitted]

**Aquino Scheduled To Speak**  
**HK031103 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog**  
**1000 GMT 3 Nov 87**

[Text] Two dynamite sticks tied to a timing device were found in a building at the Philippine International Convention Center [PICC] complex on Roxas Boulevard. According to reports, the explosion was set for 1200, but the bomb was defused by experts. The dynamite was discovered by Leonardo del Rosario, chief of PICC security, at 1000 today during a routine security check of the building. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the authorities are not yet certain whether the bomb was timed to explode at President Aquino's arrival at the PICC. The president, guest speaker at the symposium of the National Housing Authority, was scheduled to arrive at 1100 to address the symposium. The bomb was finally defused at 0145.

**Official Confidant of Democracy**  
**HK021341 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog**  
**1000 GMT 2 Nov 87**

[Text] The Philippines will attain full-blown democracy by the year 1992 despite efforts by right and left extremist elements to destabilize the government. This was the statement made by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno in his speech before the 20th Annual Assembly of the Chinese-Language Press Institute held this morning at the Manila Hotel.

Benigno said that even though we are in the midst of a critical situation, where we are confronted with communist and militaristic threats, President Aquino's hopes for full-blown democracy in the country by the year 1992 will not be altered.

The 2-day conference is attended by publishers and editors of Chinese language newspapers from the United States, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Borneo, and Hong Kong.

**Manglapus Gives Assurance on ASEAN Summit**  
**HK020309 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company**  
**in English 2300 GMT 1 Nov 87**

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus has given a personal assurance to the Malaysian Government that the ASEAN summit will take place as scheduled here in December. Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Abdullah Fadzil said the newly appointed foreign secretary is expected to give the assurance following doubts raised over the holding of the summit meeting in view of recent developments in the country. Secretary Manglapus is also expected to bring up the Sabah issue during his meeting with Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar.

**To Visit ASEAN Member States**  
**HK021005 Hong Kong AFP in English 0954 GMT**  
**2 Nov 87**

[Text] Manila, Nov 2 (AFP)—Philippines Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus is to start Tuesday a tour of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as part of preparations for summit here in December, officials said Monday.

Mr. Manglapus is scheduled to meet with his counterparts and call on the heads of government of Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore this week, and Brunei and Indonesia later in the month, official spokesmen said.

Leaders of the Philippines' partners in ASEAN have expressed concern about security for the summit amid continuing political turmoil under President Corazon Aquino, who is threatened by rightist and communist extremists.

The murder of three Americans, including two servicemen, off Clark Air Base near here last week has heightened the security problems, observers said.

**Begins Three-Nation Tour**  
**HK031113 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT**  
**3 Nov 87**

[Text] Manila, Nov 3 (AFP)—Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus left Tuesday on a tour of ASEAN member nations—only hours after a bomb was defused at the site of the Southeast Asian summit meeting here next month.

Mr. Manglapus, who took a commercial flight to Bangkok, was due to meet his counterparts and call on heads of government in Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore this week.

He will visit Brunei and Indonesia later in the month.

Shortly before he left, security forces defused a bomb at the Philippine International Convention Center, site of the three-day summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which begins December 14.

The Philippines' ASEAN partners have already expressed concern about security for the summit amid political turmoil surrounding President Corazon Aquino.

Mr. Manglapus said the bomb discovered Tuesday was an attempt to disrupt the summit. But he played it down as "a minor incident that in no way affects the conduct of our foreign affairs."

**Aquino Gives 'Full Support' to Campus Raid**  
**HK030411 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company**  
**in English 2300 GMT 2 Nov 87**

[Text] President Aquino has given full support and approval for the raid undertaken by the police in the Polytechnic University of the Philippines [PUP] in Santa Mesa, Manila. Thirty-nine suspected NPA Sparrows, subversive documents, and three hand grenades were seized in that raid. The grenades were discovered in the office of the PUP President Dr Nemesio Prudente. The President's position on the raid was announced by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno. He said the President approved the report [word indistinct] submitted by Western Police District Superintendent Brigadier General Alfredo Lim and ordered that the report be made available to the media.

Benigno did not confirm or deny whether President Aquino was informed of the raid before it was carried out. However he said in raids of such magnitude, it is understood that higher authorities must first approve the action. In Gen Lim's report to the president, he cited intelligence reports that showed PUP President Dr Nemesio Prudente having under his control in the PUP

premises subversive material and suspected members of the NPA Sparrow units. Lim also said the PUP was confirmed to be the habitual escape route of NPA assassins and that suspected NPA rebels are encamped in the university's Sampaguita Hall.

**Group Wants Detainees Released**  
*HK021329 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] The Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates [PAHRA] has asked the government to free the innocent civilians arrested by the police. In a statement read by Mr Arnel de Guzman, the PAHRA strongly criticized the arrests. It claimed that the government has failed to help the refugees who fled Leyte a long time ago and who are now temporarily staying at the Polytechnic University of the Philippines [PUP]. The allegations against the civilians were based on suspicion and planted evidence. The PAHRA asked the president to stop the abuses of the vigilante groups in the provinces. The insurrection will not be solved if the president carries out an all-out war against the rebels.

[Begin De Guzman recording in English] Recent reports that have reached the office of the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates revealed that around 2,000 evacuees from Panay and Leyte have fled to Metro Manila, fearing their lives at the hands of the vigilante groups in their villages. The evacuees have taken refuge in Metro Manila with the hope that closer to the Cory Aquino seat of power, the government can better hear their cries and respond to their needs, victims of the vigilantes whose formation and operations are fully encouraged and supported by President Aquino.

The evacuees—men, women, and children—need food, clothing, and shelter. Responding to the urgency of the refugee problem and to the request of human rights organizations, the Polytechnic University of the Philippines President, Dr Nemesio Prudente, opened the doors to 142 people from Leyte. For the past 3 months, these 142 persons found a temporary and inadequate refuge at the PUP. Concerned individuals and organizations put effort to sustain the refugees as the latter continued to ventilate their sorry life to the government and to the public via media, public fora, and mass actions.

Despite the urgency of the problem, the government, through the Department of Social Services and Development, could only respond with a few days' food aid for the victims. Yesterday, November 1 1987, the vigilante victims were victimized again. Colonel Edgar de la Torre and about 200 of his men, led by Major Romeo Maganto of the Western Police District [WPD], swooped down at PUP, searched the office of Dr Nemesio Prudente, and raided the Sampaguita Dorm, where the refugees stay. After their raid, Colonel De la Torre and his men called all of the 39 men, including 7 minors, to the WPD for

interrogations. The right to remain silent was denied as the investigators continued to question them, even as their lawyers protested this gross irregularity.

PAHRA denounces government inaction in the sorry plight of the homeless vigilante victims, the rate of government response to the refugee problems, the unprofessionalism and high-handedness with which the uniformed men conducted the raid and dealt with the refugees, the 39 arrested, and the members of the human rights group whose help was [word indistinct] by the victims. The station chief [word indistinct] the refugees based on planted evidences, for example, the three hand grenades, the presumptiveness and arbitrariness with which government agents arrest an increasing number of innocent civilians on the basis of mere suspicion that they are members of the sparrow units.

PAHRA demands that the 39 arrested refugees be immediately released, that Cory Aquino immediately disbands the vigilante groups, and stop laying the framework of the total war policy being put in place in the country, and that the Aquino government stop the futile and fatal military solution it is applying to the insurgency problem as [word indistinct] dictates of the U.S., who stand to benefit from that solution. [end recording]

**Police Release 38 Suspects**  
*HK030951 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT  
3 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov 3 (AFP)—Police Tuesday freed all but one of 39 suspected communist rebels detained here in a controversial weekend raid on a state-run university, spokesmen said.

Police said they continued to hold one of the detainees who they described as a communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla wanted in the central province of Leyte for the murders of several civilians and policemen.

Those detained denied having links with the NPA and said they were refugees from Leyte province temporarily staying in a university dormitory.

They were arrested four days after three Americans were killed outside a U.S. air base north of Manila by suspected communist rebels.

Meanwhile, police here said they had arrested five men claiming to be leftist guerrillas who allegedly tried to extort money from a businessman.

The five who had claimed to be members of the Alex Boncayao Brigade, a communist assassination team, sent a letter to a businessman demanding 5,000 pesos (240 U.S. dollars), but he tipped off the police.

Police spokesmen said the five arrested over the weekend had admitted that they were members of the rebel group.

**Aquino 'Confident' of Military Support**  
*BK011553 Hong Kong AFP in English 1523 GMT  
1 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov 1 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Sunday expressed confidence that the majority of the Philippine military would support her against future coup attempts and said she regretted the rash of killings in the country last week.

During her weekly radio phone-in show aired over state-run radio, Mrs Aquino assured listeners that the Armed Forces remained loyal to her government, despite persistent rumors of another takeover bid by renegade soldiers who mounted the foiled August 28 coup attempt.

"I am confident that with you the people behind me and also with the majority of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, we will be able to overcome all other coup attempts," she said.

On reports of alleged U.S. meddling in the August power grab, Mrs Aquino said the U.S. military attache pinpointed as the one who allegedly asked Filipino troops not to fire on the coup plotters was being sent back.

"I don't think there is any necessity for me at this point to do anything more about that," she said.

She also expressed regret over the killing of three Americans outside a U.S. military base north of here on Wednesday that coincided with the assassination of policemen in the capital. She attributed the killings to "terrorists."

"It is unfortunate that this had to happen but we assure not only the American government but also all the other people that our law enforcement agencies are out and they're investigating the matter," she said.

The communist Alex Boncayao Brigade assassination squad has claimed some of the killings of policemen last week, bringing to about 100 their victims for the year.

**Cadets Apologize for Supporting Rebels**  
*HK021427 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] The entire Marine Corps of the Philippine Military Academy [PMA] formally apologized to President Aquino for supporting rebel soldiers during the 28 August coup attempt. The apology was extended to the president by Colonel Lisandro Abadia, commandant of the PMA cadets.

Meanwhile, cadet Ramon Mitra III expressed the sincere apologies of his classmates, adding that they were ready to uphold the ideals of the country's Constitution. [Mitra recording indistinct]

**President Orders Probe of Gambling Anomaly**  
*HK021421 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog  
1200 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] President Aquino today ordered investigations into the involvement of her sister-in-law, Margarita Tingting Cojuangco, in a \$1-million gambling anomaly. The president's order was announced by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, who stressed the president's affirmation that no stone will be left unturned in the investigations.

Earlier, a morning daily in Sydney, Australia reported that Mrs Cojuangco, wife of the president's brother Congressman Jose Cojuangco, was involved in a \$1-million gambling deal. According to the Sydney-based newspaper, Rey Lord, a wealthy businessman, allegedly met with Tingting Cojuangco and three others in a Makati restaurant, where the money, in \$100 bills, was passed over to her.

**Jaime Ferrer's Brother Nominated for Cabinet**  
*HK021015 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT  
2 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov 2 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino has nominated the brother of an assassinated cabinet member as the new secretary of public works and highways, official spokesmen said here Monday.

Engineer Juanito Ferrer, originally named to replace his slain elder brother Jaime Ferrer as secretary of local governments, will instead head the public works department, where he had served as undersecretary, the spokesmen said.

Mr. Jaime Ferrer was killed by unknown gunmen in August.

Critics had said that the choice of his brother was an "emotional" one by Mrs. Aquino, since Mr. Ferrer is an engineer and not a politician like his elder brother.

Mrs. Aquino last month nominated Luis Santos, a congressman from the southern city of Davao, as local governments secretary.

The appointments of Mrs. Ferrer and Mr. Santos are subject to congressional confirmation.

**Spokesman Urges Responsible Reporting**  
*HK021315 Hong Kong AFP in English 1306 GMT  
2 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov 2 (AFP)—Philippine press secretary Teodoro Benigno appealed for more responsible reporting and a "wider framework" on the national situation, the official *Philippine News Agency* (PNA) said.

President Corazon Aquino's official spokesman warned journalists attending the Annual Assembly of the Chinese Language Press Institute of the dangers of "irresponsible" reporting, PNA said.

Mr. Benigno however admitted that pleas for "media responsibility" might be taken as dictation.

He asked journalists to rise above just getting scoops. "I ask you to look at the Philippines in terms of wider framework and vision. Our future depends on your responsibility," he said.

Critics noted that while media had easily gained access to renegade military officers who led unsuccessful coup attempts against the Aquino government, the Armed Forces' efforts to catch them have been futile.

The government closed down a radio station last month for airing comments favorable to rightwing coup plotters, and officials have appealed to the media to refrain from playing up interviews with "enemies of the state."

### Thailand

**Commerce Minister Meets U.S. Trade Official**  
*BK031007 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] Deputy special U.S. trade representative Michael Smith and accompanying party held discussions on trade topics with Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit this morning. Their discussions centered on the soybean, copyright, and medicine patent issues. Concerning the soybean issue, the U.S. side asked Thailand to consider tariff system for soybean imports. On the copyright issue, the U.S. side asked Thailand to put into effect a law before 1 March 1988. On this matter, the commerce minister pointed out that it is up to the Thai people to decide and the Thai National Assembly will make a decision on it eventually. On medicine patents, the commerce minister said this issue involves several sectors and the Commerce Ministry's duty is merely to enforce the law, which has yet to be amended. Whether or not an amendment is forthcoming will have to take into consideration the benefit of the Thai people.

**Minister Leaves for Visit to Hungary, Turkey**  
*BK031149 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan and a party of 15 members of the public and private sectors left today for an official visit to Hungary and Turkey from 3-12 November. The purpose of the visit is to strengthen bilateral relations and encourage exchanges of high level visits with the two countries, as well as to discuss and promote bilateral trade and general economic cooperation. [passage omitted]

**Air Force Scraps Plan To Procure Lear Jets**  
*BK030343 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Nov 87 p 5*

[Excerpt] The Royal Thai Air Force has scrapped its ex-commander-in-chief's project to procure three Lear jets and has replaced it with another plan to purchase five reconnaissance planes of a different model.

According to former RTAF [Royal Thai Air Force] chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi's 300-million-baht project, the RTAF would trade two damaged DC-8 transport aircraft for a Lear jet and buy the other two jets.

RTAF spokesman AVM [Air Vice Marshal] Sommut Sunthorawet said the Lear reconnaissance aircraft was not a "suitable choice." In addition, he said, the air force still needs the DC-8 aircraft for use by VIPs.

Praphan had earlier said it was worthwhile to exchange the transport planes for a Lear jet because it would cost the RTAF 85 million baht to repair each of the DC-8s.

Sommut said that the new plan will cost the RTAF 500 million baht.

RTAF Commander-in-Chief ACM Woranat Aphichari said acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut had approved the air force proposal to replace the old deal.

He said the new reconnaissance aircraft that the air force will buy must be capable of flying higher than 20,000 ft.

The RTAF is now working out details of the new plan, the RTAF chief said.

Informed air force sources said the new aircraft will be equipped with aerial photo-taking devices. The planes will operate along the Kampuchean and Lao borders. [passage omitted]

**Committee Continues To Assess Copyright Law**  
*BK030331 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Nov 87 p 1*

[Excerpt] The parliamentary coordinating committee was still in the dark after arguments presented by senior Foreign and Commerce Ministry officials on the copyright amendment, committee spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri said yesterday.

Tairong told reporters the committee requested a similar meeting next Monday because the explanations given by Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs M.R. Kasem Samoson Kasemsri and Permanent Secretary for Commerce Phat Itsrasena were unclear.

He said the committee also asked both ministries to draw up statistics showing privileges Thailand enjoys under the Generalised System of Preference (GSP) and any possible repercussions if the debate on copyright bill is delayed.

The committee spokesman also asked the ministries to assess whether computer software and programmes must be protected under the amended copyright bill.

Kasem warned that any delay in deliberations over the controversial bill could jeopardize Thai exports to the US under the GSP system. The Foreign Ministry has urged Parliament to discuss the matter urgently because of pressure from the United States.

Thailand is the only country in ASEAN which has not yet amended its copyright law to give protection to US intellectual property rights. j

Kasem said the Thai decision on the amended copyright bill will determine the future course of the Thai economy. The US takes in about 18 per cent of Thai total exports, he said.

Thailand runs the risk of losing its GSP benefits if Bangkok continues refusing to enforce an amended copyright bill, Kasem added.

He also said it is wise for Thailand to keep its GSP privileges in light of the US economic difficulties, including the weakening of the dollar and the increasing trade deficit.

Trairong said the committee will determine whether the draft bill on copyrights will be reclassified as an urgent motion next Monday after the scheduled meeting between the committee members and senior officials from the Foreign and Commerce Ministries. [passage omitted]

### Vietnam

#### Leaders Participate in Moscow Celebration

For reportage of the participation of the SRV delegation, which includes Nguyen Van Linh, Pham Hung, and Nguyen Co Thach, at the Great October Socialist Revolution celebration in Moscow, see the GOSR 70th Anniversary section of the 3 November Soviet Union *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

#### Nguyen Thanh Binh on October Revolution BK021027 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Oct 87

[“Excerpt” of statement by Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, in a Hanoi radio contest to mark 70th GOSR [Great October Soviet Revolution] anniversary—recorded]

[Text] The people of Hanoi recently commemorated the 42d anniversary of the August revolution and the SRV's national day. In commemorating the national day of

their fatherland, like the people throughout the country, the people of Hanoi asserted that without the GOSR [Great October Socialist Revolution], the great sacrifices of the Soviet people, and the victory over fascism, there would have been no August revolution.

The victories of the Vietnamese revolution over the past half century or more are closely linked to the concept of the October Revolution, Lenin's eternal ideology, the great achievements in building socialism in the Soviet Union, and the great and effective support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and friends on five continents.

In fact, over the past half century or more the people of Hanoi have commemorated the GOSR anniversary every year. In 1927-28, advocating the policy of proletarianization, cadres and members of the Revolutionary Youth League—the antecedent organization of the CPV—organized the celebration of the GOSR in many enterprises in Hanoi by hanging red flags, disseminating leaflets, calling strikes, and so forth. Continuing this tradition, the people of Hanoi are commemorating the 70th GOSR anniversary this year. They have prepared for it since late 1986 and in early 1987 by proposing the addition of new projects and products bearing the name of 70th GOSR to the 1987 plan. In addition to contests under the theme Seeking To Understand the Soviet Union and Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship, and contests to compose songs, write plays, and design stamps, there have been pledges of emulation between Soviet and Vietnamese specialists, and contracts of cooperation in scoring achievements to commemorate the 70th GOSR anniversary have been concluded among various sister units such as between the Hanoi National Economy College and the Plekhanov economics college in Moscow, between Tool Enterprise No 1 and the Red Proletarian Factory, between the Hanoi Communications College and the Moscow Railways College, and between the Hanoi Foreign Languages College and the Chekov foreign language college bearing the name of President Ho Chi Minh.

These activities have enhanced and supplemented the great successes of CPV Central Committee General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's visit to the Soviet Union and the visit to Moscow by the Hanoi party committee delegation last spring. In the spirit of renovation and in compliance with the resolution of the Political Bureau on the celebration of the 70th GOSR anniversary, our municipal party committee contends to organize the celebration of the 70th GOSR anniversary in a profound and practical sense to promote the revolutionary impetus of the masses in unanimity with the concept of the CPSU's 27th Congress concerning the positive, broad, and profound reorganization of all fields to renovate all aspects of the country's socioeconomic life and, at the same time, to fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union with concrete and practical acts to carry on the Vietnamese-Soviet emulation movements that are being conducted animatedly in various enterprises,

schools, and agencies, and are aimed at fulfilling the 1987 plan, creating many new products. We will implement with good quality the various contracts of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union as a whole and with Moscow in particular. Many enterprises, research institutes, and schools have had projects bearing the name of 70th GOSR such as the X-40 enterprise's sample shirts exported to the Soviet Union, the Thong Nhut electromechanical enterprise manufactured fans with timers the electric equipment factory's project No 70 turned out 2,100 kilowatt-hydroelectric generators, the national economy college completed the thesis on economic management experience in the Soviet Union, the foreign language college researched experience in teaching Russian, and the educational science institute experienced esthetic education in the Soviet Union.

Our municipal party committee is guiding 15 enterprises in textile, knitwares, leather and canvas shoes, bicycles, watches, sewing machines, and so forth in making preparations for cooperating in production with the appropriate Moscow enterprises.

In conformity with a proposal of the municipal association of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship on the occasion of the 70th GOSR anniversary, we will change the names of a movie theater in Hanoi to the Moscow movie theater, and of a restaurant in Hanoi to the Moscow restaurant.

The people of Hanoi are conducting a month of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship by learning from the initiative of the Ngo Gia Tu enterprise to launch a drive for 70 days of high productivity, without bad quality products, operation with high revolutionary impetus, struggling against all negative manifestations, acting to accelerate production and fulfill the 1987 plan ahead of schedule.

To sum up, everytime the GOSR anniversary is commemorated, the people of Hanoi are further armed with revolutionary impetus and see more clearly the achievements of the Soviet people in building socialism. They therefore gain more energy and have more confidence in their future. More than ever before, this year's 70th GOSR anniversary is a new peak in consolidating and strengthening Vietnamese-Soviet and Hanoi-Moscow friendship.

On behalf of the party organization and people of Hanoi, on this occasion we ask Voice of Vietnam radio to convey our best greetings to the fraternal people in the Soviet Union as a whole and in Moscow in particular, and may Vietnamese-Soviet and Hanoi-Moscow friendship be everlasting and remain fresh forever.

**Labor Cooperation With Soviet Union Reviewed**  
*BK021141 Hanoi International Service in English*  
*1000 GMT 1 Nov 87*

[“Sunday Show”]

[Text] Diversified activities have been held throughout Vietnam in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. At the request of Mr (Andrew

Martinyuk) who lives in Moscow, the USSR, we will devote today's show to Vietnam-USSR friendship and cooperation. Mr (Martinyuk) is a regular listener of our radio for many years now and is very interested in Vietnam.

Dear Mr (Martinyuk), we must say that cooperation with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of Vietnam's foreign policy. It is an effective and comprehensive cooperation. Thousands of Soviet specialists have been working in Vietnam side by side with Vietnamese workers at factories, construction sites, coal mines, universities, and other places. Meanwhile, thousands of Vietnamese have been sent to the Soviet Union to study at universities or colleges or to work under the agreement of labor cooperation signed between the two governments. Talking about Vietnam-Soviet friendship is an endless topic. As time is limited, today we will only talk about the effective and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the energy industry and about the life of Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union.

Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in the energy industry started shortly after the liberation of North Vietnam in 1954. During the U.S. war of destruction against northern Vietnam from 1965 to 1973, Soviet specialists were always side by side with Vietnamese workers to restore, repair, or build a new energy project while conducting survey and preparing for the construction of future projects. Since 1978, following the signing of the treaty on comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in economic, technical and scientific fields, cooperation in energy industry between the two countries has developed in the new stage, larger in scale and with a more rapid tempo.

At present, Vietnam's coal industry has seven open-cast mines, four shafts, and three mine engineering factories and other projects built or under construction with Soviet technical assistance. These projects undertake to turn out about 80% of the total coal output of the country, making an important contribution to meet the need of coal for home consumption and export.

Worthy of note is that almost all the power plants in Vietnam have been or are being built with Soviet assistance. In 1960, the electricity output of northern provinces was 235 million kilowatt-hours, 15 times more than in 1987 [as heard]. Under former French rule, the capacity of the generators at the Yen Phu power plant in Hanoi did not exceed 3,500 kilowatts. Today a generator of the Pha Lai thermo-power plant has a designed capacity of 110,000 kilowatt-hours and the first generator of the Hoa Binh power plant, the biggest of its kind in Southeast Asia with a capacity twice bigger, will be put into operation in the near future.

Together with the operation of new power plants, Vietnam's energy industry has made progress in the management of production. Noteworthy is that the Soviet Union has helped Vietnam train a contingent of technicians capable of running those plants with high efficiency. Concerning the prospects for Vietnam-Soviet cooperation in this field, Minister of Energy Vu Ngoc Hai said:

[Begin recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] In the years to come, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will join efforts to increase its coal and electricity output to meet the increasing demands of the national economy by seeking all means to keep the coal and power production units operating steadily and with high efficiency. [end recording]

We are talking about Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation. In this second half of the program we will talk about the life and work of young Vietnamese in the Soviet Union under contracts signed in the framework of the Vietnam-USSR labor cooperation and about Vietnamese students studying there.

Young Vietnamese are working in 90 enterprises belonging to 11 ministries in 35 regions of 5 Soviet republics. Working side by side with them are Soviet workers of all ages and professions. Assessing the work done by Vietnamese workers and their quality, officials of the Soviet committee in charge of labor cooperation with Vietnam gave the following remarks: Very assiduous in learning Russian and their jobs under the motto: Proficient in a job and knowledgeable in several others; always fulfilling or surpassing their quotas with high quality and labor safety; strictly abiding by the law of the Soviet Union and Vietnam; united and friendly with their colleagues. Recently, our correspondent had visited the Soviet Union and met with some of the Vietnamese workers there. At the (Outline) farming machine plant, he met Nguyen Kim Dung, a trainee in drilling. Dung is coached by his friend, a polytechnician. Besides drilling—his main job—Dung can do the work of a welder, an assembly worker, a crane operator when necessary. Of late, he got a welder certificate. Following is his report: At the Lada plant Togliatti, one of the largest and most up-to-date automobile plants in the Soviet Union, I was surprised to see Vietnamese working on the assembly line doing their jobs as nimbly as their much older Soviet colleagues. Later in Volgograd, where Vietnamese construction workers are practicing, I was again surprised to learn that Vietnamese workers have done their share in the construction of high-rise buildings in the city Vu Khac Thong. A teacher at the Hanoi Polytechnic and head of the Vietnamese construction workers here told me: At home, the image of the construction workers always evokes heavy work in the open air without shelter from rain and shine. But here, things are quite different. The huge cranes are doing most of the hard work. Vietnamese construction workers have devised many simple methods they have learned from their elders at

home. Six of them managed to finish building an 11-story block within 3 months. I was told that they have built 3 secondary schools, each for 1,250 students, a 1,200-seat cinema house, 4 large-size cultural houses, and many other public facilities.

Besides thousands of young Vietnamese working in the Soviet Union under contracts signed in the framework of Vietnam-USSR labor cooperation, thousands of others are studying at universities and colleges. Worthy of note is that from 1951 to 1986 about 27,000 Vietnamese were sent to study in the Soviet Union. In the period from 1981 to 1986, Vietnamese students accounted for 74% of the total number of Vietnamese students abroad. By June 1987, some 25,000 graduates have returned home including 120 doctors and 2,600 candidate doctors. They constitute the core for the development of secondary vocational training and higher education in Vietnam. Many in the first batch of the Vietnamese students sent to the Soviet Union in 1951 now hold important posts in different ministries and services in the country. They include three major generals of the Army, two vice ministers, five college or university deans, and five department or institute directors. Forty percent of the teaching staff at the Polytechnic, the University, and the Teachers College No 1 in Hanoi and 40% of the teaching and non-teaching cadres at the universities and colleges in Ho Chi Minh City were trained in the Soviet Union.

#### VFF President Receives Visiting Japanese *BK010818 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 1 Nov 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 1—Huynh Tan Phat, vice president of the State Council and president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, on Oct 31 received in Ho Chi Minh City Haba Nagoho, vice president of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization of Japan who is heading a visiting delegation.

Huynh Tan Phat highly appreciated the Japanese AAPSO's activities enhance the mutual understanding and solidarity between the two peoples.

The Japanese guests were also received by the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee and committee for solidarity and friendship with other peoples.

#### Nguyen Canh Dinh Leads Delegation to Iraq *BK030919 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 3—A Vietnamese Government delegation led by Nguyen Canh Dinh, minister of water conservancy and president of the Vietnam section in the Vietnam-Iraq Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, visited Iraq from Oct. 28 to Nov. 1, 1987. During his stay there, Nguyen Canh Dinh held talks with Dr. Muhammad Mahdi Salih, Iraqi minister of trade; and

Karim Hasan Rida, minister of agriculture and irrigation and president of the Iraqi section in the said Vietnam-Iraq Commission. The two sides exchanged views on the further development of the Vietnamese-Iraqi cooperation in many aspects. These talks took place in the atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding. Vietnamese Ambassador to Iraq Tran Van Thanh was present on these occasions.

Minister Nguyen Canh Dinh attended the opening ceremony of the 24th Baghdad international fair and called at the Vietnamese pavilion whose exhibits included woollen portraits of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, tapestries featuring episodes of the well-known legend "The Arabian Nights" and scenic places in Iraq.

He toured a number of economic and cultural institutions in Iraq and had working sessions with representatives of Vietnamese now working in Iraq under an agreement reached by the two governments. Nguyen Canh Dinh was welcomed and seen off by minister of trade, Dr. Muhammad Mahdi Salih and other senior Iraqi officials.

**VNA Says Thailand Violated PRK's Airspace**  
*BK021607 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—In the week ended on Oct. 24, Thai aircraft made 11 reconnaissance flights from two to ten kilometres into Kampuchea's airspace over the areas of the Kampuchea-Thailand-Laos border intersection, Preah Vihear temple (Preah Vihear Province), from Western Ampil to Romiet, Oddar, western Ta Sanh (Battambang), Hill 1271 (Pursat) and western and northwestern Koh Kong.

On land, Thai troops fired about 10 artillery and mortar rounds a day on many Kampuchean areas along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed forces, in close cooperation with Vietnamese Army volunteers, promptly intercepted several groups of Khmer reactionaries who had spoken from Thailand into Kampuchea for sabotage activities, putting out of action 189 intruders including 117 killed, 38 captured, and 34 forced to surrender. They also seized 120 assorted guns, 104 shells, 76 mines and a quantity of other war materials.

**Delegate Speaks on Women's Rights at UN**  
*BK010515 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 30 Oct 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 30—The Vietnamese representative to the UN Third Committee for Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs praised the recent world women's conference in Nairobi as an active contribution to the struggle for women's emancipation, especially the equality between men and women. At a session of the

UN third committee held in New York on Oct 28, The Vietnamese official highlighted the international convention on the elimination of discrimination against women. He said:

"The delegation of Vietnam shares the view that the convention on the elimination of discrimination against women constitutes an effective instrument, which provides a further legal basis for the struggle for equality between men and women the world over. My delegation welcomes the latest ratifications of the convention. We join other delegations in calling on all states, who have not yet done so, soon to ratify or accede the convention.

"Ours is a small country which has emerged from the ruins of three consecutive devastating wars. Untold disastrous consequences from there have befallen upon the whole population, particularly women, who have undoubtedly been the first and most suffered victims of this unfortunate.

"But, with the attention and assistance rendered by the government, the Vietnamese women, despite many difficulties, have steadily advanced in all fields and have made an undeniable and equally important share as men in the advancement of the society and in the national reconstruction".

He said: "Vietnam reaffirms its solidarity with all women struggling for freedom and genuine equality. We express great concern over the situation of women in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories as well as in Namibia and South Africa".

**Elections of New CPC Leadership Reported**  
*BK021536 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] According to reports from Beijing, the 13th CPC Congress closed on 1 November, after 8 days of work.

The congress has elected a new CPC Central Committee comprising 175 full members and 110 alternate members; the Central Advisory Commission is made up of 200 members; and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission comprising 69 members.

The new CPC Central Committee held a plenum on 2 November and elected Zhao Ziyang as its general secretary. It also elected a 18-member Political Bureau with its Standing Committee comprising the following 5 members: Zhao Ziyang, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Hu Qili, and Yao Yilin.

The Standing Committee of the Political Bureau has elected a Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee composed of five members.

The Central Committee Plenum also elected Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Zhao Ziyang as its first vice chairman; and Yang Shangkun as its permanent vice chairman.

On the same day, the Central Advisory Commission elected Chen Yun as its chairman, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission elected Qiao Shi as its first secretary.

sw;9.5q The 13th CPC Congress has also adopted resolutions on the various reports presented at the congress and a resolution on revising some provisions of the CPC statutes. According to these revisions, the people holding the positions of chairmen of the Military Commission of the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission do not have to be members of the Political Bureau Standing Committee as in the past.

**Gorbachev Works Published in Vietnamese**  
*BK021617 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 2—The Su That (truth) Publishing House has published three important works written recently by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, including those on "Peace Initiatives of the Soviet Union", "Restructuration—An Urgent Revolutionary Cause", and "Basic Renewal of Economic Management".

These books have shed more light on many problems of great significance theoretically and practically, relating to the socialist revolution, on the creative viewpoints and policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in restructuration, especially the renewal of managerial mechanism.

Through these books, the Vietnamese people will better understand the process of restructuration in the Soviet Union and learn much experience from the Soviet Union in the renovation of economic management which are taking place in Vietnam.

The publication of these books lies in the framework of activities in Vietnam marking the 70th anniversary of the great October Revolution.

**PRK Buddhist Leader Endorses Peace Policy**  
*BK020917 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—The most venerable Vinaydhara Tep Vong, head of the Buddhist delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has reported that more than 2,500 pagodas demolished or damaged by the Pol Potists have been repaired or restored since liberation in 1979. Addressing the Second Congress of the

Vietnam Buddhist Church here on Oct. 28-29 the Kampuchean Buddhist dignitary praised the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for having taken great pains to help the Buddhists and adherents of other religions in Kampuchea resume their practice, at the same time to do their share in the cause of national reconstruction and the struggle for peace. "We Kampuchean Buddhists take great pride in being a member of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace (ABCP). We vow to do our best to implement the resolution of the 7th ABCP Congress and the policies of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party," he stressed.

He went on :

"Nobody can better see the value of peace, independence and freedom than the oppressed people. Nobody has a deeper aspiration for security than those who have been threatened, and nobody needs peace more than those who have been denied peace. That is why, the three Indochinese countries, Kampuchea more particularly, have no higher hope than to live without threats in order to rebuild their war-ravaged countries".

We Kampuchean Buddhists, like the rest of the people, deeply aspire to a peace as has been repeatedly defined in their well-meaning proposals aimed at settling the Kampuchean and other regional issues.

In response to the sacred aspiration of the people and Buddhists, on August 27, 1987 the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea proclaimed a six-point policy of national reconciliation.

This policy contains sincere intentions toward each Kampuchean, whatever his past, social class, ideology, religious creed or ethnic belonging, provided he really loves, the Kampuchean motherland, sincerely cooperate with his compatriots to build an independent, peaceful and non-aligned Kampuchea where genocide of the Pol Pot type has no chance to recur.

We Kampuchean Buddhists warmly welcome and fully support this national reconciliation policy and will do our best to make it a great success in the interests of the Kampuchean people, and of peace and security in the region".

**Nguyen Thi Dinh Meets With Buddhist Nuns**  
*BK021319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Nov 87*

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, vice chairman of the SRV Council of State and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union, on 31 October held a cordial meeting with about 60 Buddhist nuns, young nuns, and other Buddhist followers who attended the Vietnam Buddhist

Association's Second Congress. Venerable Thich Thanh Tu, deputy secretary general of the Central Executive Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Association, attended the meeting.

In a frank and cordial atmosphere, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh and those attending the meeting recalled lively events during the revolutionary years. She commended Buddhist nuns, young nuns, and Buddhist followers for their participation to the past political struggle, their contribution to the resistance funds, their assistance to cadres and military officers, and their care for and nurture of revolutionary combatants. These nuns and Buddhist followers have at present contributed to production and business by depositing money in state banks, buying government bonds for national reconstruction, and carrying out army rear service activities.

Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh also pointed out orientations and tasks of the Vietnam Women's Union in the new stage. These include efforts to mobilize Buddhists nuns

and followers to develop the tradition of patriotism, diligence, thrift practicing, unselfishness, and altruism, thereby contributing appropriately to the new women's movement for national construction and defense.

## BRIEFS

### Hanoi Tourism Development

On 31 October, the Hanoi municipal people's committee and the Tourism General Department signed documents for joint venture in the development of the tourism service in the area of Hanoi from now to 1990. The signing ceremony was witnessed by Comrade Vo Van Kiet. In 1988, the tourism sector and Hanoi Municipality will have another 2,000 hotel beds to accommodate foreign tourists and will invest in building a number of first-class hotels. [Summary] /Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Nov 87 BK]

## Australia

### Soviets Interested in Replenishment Facility *BK310811 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 31 Oct 87*

[Text] The Soviet Union has expressed renewed interest in having its Antarctic fishing and research fleet serviced and resupplied in an Australian port, probably Hobart in Tasmania.

The head of the Soviet delegation to an international conference in Hobart on conservation in the Antarctic, (Vladimir Gregoriev), says the Russians would be interested in using dry dock facilities if made available.

Mr (Gregoriev) says, however, that marine relations between Australia and the Soviet Union should be covered by an overall agreement on fishing and port facilities. He says the Australian Government has so far reacted negatively to the proposal.

### Hayden Comments on Nuclear Test at Mururoa *BK021039 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, said today there were potentially disturbing long-term consequences from the French nuclear testing program at Mururoa Atoll. Mr Hayden told Parliament in Canberra that the structure of the coral atoll was being undermined. He was replying to a question from a government member of Parliament, Dr Klugman, who asked whether Australia would accept a new invitation to send scientists to Mururoa to check radiation levels. Dr Klugman said a visit 3 years ago had found no increase in radiation from the tests.

Mr Hayden replied that he was yet to be persuaded to send another Australian scientific mission to the test site. The foreign minister said that there had been selective reporting of the findings of the earlier mission. Those with special [words indistinct] emphasize the finding about immediate radioactivity but neglected to mention the longer term and much more serious consequences which could result from the testing.

Answering questions about recent events in New Caledonia and French Polynesia, Mr Hayden said there was concern among independent island states about increased tension in the French territories. The foreign minister said Australia had to put to the French the need for wider range of options to be explored at the referendum held in September on the future of New Caledonia. He said there should have been a widely based education program so that those voting were fully informed.

Mr Hayden said the tensions in New Caledonia added to difficulties that France had with the rest of the South Pacific states which identify in a fraternal way with the Kanaks.

He said recent unrest in French Polynesia tended to intensify concerns.

### Defense Minister on South Pacific Situation *BK021000 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 2 Nov 87*

[From the "International Report"]

[Text] The Australian defense minister, Mr Kim Beazley, says the military takeover in Fiji may have fundamentally altered the political situation in the South Pacific. Mr Beazley returned to Parliament today after a tour of the region which took him to Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, and Vanuatu.

Mr Beazley said there had been pressure for regional fishing surveillance activities to be removed from Fiji and for University of the South Pacific, currently based in Suva, to have its campuses spread throughout the region. The defense minister was talking here to Graeme Dobell about the South Pacific view of what has happened in Fiji.

[Begin recording] [Beazley] I think that there is a considerable depression, disappointment at the turn of events in Fiji even though some countries have stated an understanding of the prerogatives of the Melanesian side of Fijian politics, nevertheless everybody has a substantial disappointment in that outcome. I think too, in the region that there is something of a consciousness that this probably alters for all time regional arrangements in the area. I think there is probably less of a [word indistinct], even if there is sympathy for the position of the military in Fiji or what it stands for. There is no intention, I think, in the future to see Fiji as the focus of regional activities as there has been in the past.

[Dobell] So, the unity, say of the South Pacific Forum, which has been one of its great strengths, that could actually be lost?

[Beazley] Actually I think it might be the opposite. I think the fact that regional organization is likely to be far more dispersed is probably going to give a lot of other countries a practical interest in regional cooperation. I think that assuming responsibility for ensuring on things like maritime surveillance (?upon which) there is a coherent regional view is going to be seen as the responsibility of a number of countries, not just one. [sentence as heard] And that may be a very positive act.

[Dobell] Before the first coup you had already spoken of Australia stepping up its naval activity in the South Pacific, stepping up its aerial surveillance, do you see now an increased need for that?

[Beazley] Yes, whether it is even greater than was supposed—what effectively I was announcing was something more than a doubling of activity in both the

defense cooperation program and in the area of maritime visits, we are already going to go to a very high level—whether we actually need to go further than that, I think is a debatable point.

[Dobell] The French have been stepping up their activity in the region, what sort of message were you putting across about Australia's perspective on French involvement?

[Beazley] Well, what I was trying to do was to point out the permanence of Australian involvement. Our involvement is a product of a study of the region's strategic significance, which suggests that it will be significant to Australia forever, potentially hundreds of years, so that they can guarantee a substantial input into the development of Australian aid policy in the area of foreign affairs and in the defense cooperation program in the area of defense. We are permanently there. French offers are quite likely to be subject to the vagaries of French politics, and that can wax and wane. So, judgments about the degree to which one would wish to become dependent in any shape or form and forms of assistance offered, I think, need to be viewed in that light. I see our presence in the region as very long term. They need to make their own judgments about whether or not the French presence is the same.

[Dobell] Does France see an opportunity in Fiji, do you think?

[Beazley] Perhaps, we will have to see what emerges in that regard. I certainly think that a number of countries in the South Pacific believe that France sees an opportunity in Fiji and believe that the French will take advantage of that, and they were suggesting to us that we ought to be taking that into account.

[Dobell] Can France actually buy some allies for its testing program and for its stance on New Caledonia?

[Beazley] I think that the views that the South Pacific countries hold on the issue of New Caledonia and the testing program are very deeply held, and I would think that those views would be extremely difficult to shift. I think it is patronizing in the extreme to assume that simply being involved with an aid or cooperative program buys a country's foreign policy. They are, in the South Pacific, getting a bit too independent minded for that. [end recording]

#### **Unions Lift Fiji Shipping Ban After Request**

BK021047 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0700 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Australian unions have lifted a shipping ban against Fiji following the request from the Fiji Trade Union Congress. However, the action has been strongly criticized by a former top official of the deposed Bavadra government who claims Fiji unions were still being harassed by the military regime.

The shipping ban was originally imposed by the Australian Council of Trade Unions [ACTU] to help its Fiji counterpart pressure the Rabuka regime to restore union rights. A ban on airline flights to Fiji was to have been imposed from yesterday but was canceled.

The secretary of the Fiji Trade Union Congress, Mr (Jain Rahman), told the meeting of the ACTU in Melbourne that agreement had been reached with the military regime for the restoration of union rights if trade bans were lifted and no further bans were imposed. Mr (Rahman) said after the meeting that the military would stick to the agreement and that he knew of no harassment of union officials.

The former deputy speaker for Fiji Parliament under the Bavadra government, Mr (Noor Dean), attempted to gain entry to the ACTU meeting to call for continuation of the shipping ban. However, he was prevented from doing so on the grounds that he had not made a formal application to speak. Mr (Dean) told reporters he represented eight Fiji unions who wanted the bans to remain because the military was continuing to harass, jail, and assault senior union officials.

The president of the ACTU, Mr Simon Crean, said that although the shipping ban would be lifted, the Australian union movement would continue to monitor the situation in Fiji. In addition, the ACTU would seek to have an independent delegation visit Fiji to assess the situation.

#### **Fiji**

#### **Problems in Trade Since Coup Noted**

BK030957 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0803 GMT 3 Nov 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Indonesia has responded quickly to Fiji's attempts to reduce its trade reliance on Australia and New Zealand. An Indonesian trade mission has arrived in Suva and will spend a week there talking with government officials and industry leaders. Colonel Rabuka's regime says it is also keen to improve its trade relations with China, Malaysia, and other Asian countries. This report from our South Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson.

[Begin Watson recording] If Australia and New Zealand want to withhold aid and diplomatic links from the Rabuka regime, the foreign minister, Mr Bole, says Fiji will look elsewhere for recognition. If Australian unions want to threaten trade with Fiji as they did following the first coup in May and again following the second in September, Mr Bole says Fiji will go to countries like Indonesia, China, and Malaysia. Indeed, two Fijian trade missions have been to Indonesia since May, and the government says it is thinking of setting up permanent trade offices in Jakarta, Beijing, and Kuala Lumpur.

Mr Bole also says Fiji may seek closer diplomatic links with countries in the Caribbean, Africa, Latin America, and Europe. It may even go to the Soviet Union. France has already made it clear that it is prepared to deal with Col Rabuka's republican administration. The Indonesian trade mission which arrived in Suva earlier this week for a round of negotiations with government and business leaders is proof of Mr Bole's determination to reduce Fiji's reliance on Australia and New Zealand.

But new trade links with Indonesia, China, or Malaysia must finally depend on Fiji having something to sell and businesses in those countries wanting to buy it. With its economy sliding into deep recession in the wake of the military takeover, Fiji cannot afford to increase its imports. The country's foreign reserves have been cut by more than half since May, and the Reserve Bank is taking steps to reduce existing import levels and encourage import substitution. So, will the trade mission from Jakarta find a Fijian product that Indonesia does not already produce itself or buy it from someone else? One skeptical Fijian trade official who did not wish to be named answered that question by suggesting that the mission is not even interested in Fiji's export potential. What the Indonesians are after, he said, is a new market for their products, products Fiji has not the money to pay for. In looking to fill the gap left by the downturn in trade between Fiji and Australia, the official argued that the story would be much the same with any country approached by the Rabuka government.

Despite political differences and unpredictable trade unions, the official said that in the final analysis, Australia would remain Fiji's major trading partner. Australia is still buying Fijian gold, and its entrepreneurs are

still interested in investing in its garment manufacturing industry. Most of Fiji's sugar is still being exported to traditional markets in Europe. Above all else, the official said that Fiji might now find it difficult to survive without the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Agreement, Sparteca, which gives island countries duty free access to the Australian market. [end recording]

### Vanuatu

#### Three More French Diplomats Asked to Leave

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[Text] Three more officials of the French Embassy in Port-Vila have left Vanuatu at the request of the Vanuatu Government. The officials were the embassy's second secretary, a commercial attache, and a consultant.

The deputy secretary of Vanuatu's Foreign Affairs Department, Mr Clarence Marae, said the officials have been asked to leave following France's cut in aid to Vanuatu.

France reduced its aid in retaliation for the expulsion of the French ambassador in Port-Vila, Mr Henri Crepin-Leblond, early last month.

Mr Marae said the areas directly affected by the French aid cuts are civil aviation, education, health, and agriculture. He added that because of the aid cut the Vanuatu Government saw no need for the continued large staff at the French Embassy.

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